The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BOSWORTH.—April 20th, at the European General Hospital, Henry Bosworth, seaman of the ship *Euxine*, of small-pox, aged 43 years.

CARR—April 20th, at the European General Hospital, John Carr, late seaman, aged 32 years.

HODGSON—April 20th, at the European General Hospital, William Charles Hodgson, seaman of the ship *Celestial Empire*, of chronic dysentery, aged 30 years.

ROWLAND—April 20th, at the European General Hospital, Edward W. Rowland, fitter G. I. P. Railway Co., of phthisis, aged 32 years.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

PARKER—At the Station, Cachar, on the 3rd April, Charles Harris Parker, Esq., of choleraic dysentery.

WARD—At Dinapore, on the 7th April, of convulsions, George, the third child, and only son, of Captain Ward, Brigade Major, aged 1 year and 4 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

COX—On the 13th April, at Bangalore, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. A. Cox, M. D., H. M.'s 22nd Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WILSON—On the 10th April, at Royapooram, Madras, Ernest, the infant son of Lieutenant J. N. Wilson, 39th Regiment N. I., aged 1 year and 11 days.

FOX—At Bangalore, on the 12th April, Francis Robert Fox, Lieutenant, in the 14th Regt. N. I., aged 30.

SETH SAM—At Tranquebar, on the 8th April, of congestion of the brain, Varden Seth Sam, Esq., aged 49 years, 9 months and 26 days, deeply and deservedly lamented.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(With Immediate Despatch.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons Register, G. N. Livesay, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Livesay on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Bristow on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. Thomson, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*.

FOR CALCUTTA.
(*Calling on the Malabar Coast should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE First-class British Ship KRISHNA, 511 tons, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.
(*Immediate Despatch.*)

THE Barque GERTRUDE, 351 tons, Captain Dugdale. For Freight and Passage apply to

HEERJEE AURUT, Owner.
Bombay, Musjid Bunder, 18th April 1864.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain Deranjo, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Wednesday.	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday....	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday. ...	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Monday..	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 1st May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 8th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *India*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday......	22nd April..	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....	26th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 6 P. M.
Friday......	29th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday......	22nd April...	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....	26th „	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday.....	29th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Ambrose*, Captain J. Daniell, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Daniell will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

J. SIGG & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Ambrose*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Gloucestershire*, Tomlinson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Tomlinson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Kate Gregory*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods forthwith, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain WALKER will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON &o Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. Taylor, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Taylor will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE—"SEBASTIAN CABOT"—The above vessel having arrived yesterday, Consignees of Cargo by her are urgently requested to second the Agents' efforts to avoid detention, by signing without delay, when presented to them, the Average Bond now being circulated and further by paying into the Agents' hands the required amount of Deposit on their goods, which can readily be ascertained by a reference to the Manifest which accompanies the Bond.

Consignees are also requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain Steele will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

WANTED.—A respectable educated European, who is desirous of going home, would be willing to accompany a Gentleman, either Overland or by the Cape, in the capacity of personal attendant, and make himself generally useful, especially to an Invalid. No remuneration required, as it is the passage only which is desired. Unexceptional references can be given. Address "W. F.," office of this paper.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, FORMERLY BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 25th April, instant.

All Calls not paid by the above date will bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or the Shares may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Deed.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HANNAY.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, one new Share will be issued to the holder of each old Share.

The first Call of (Rs. 500) five hundred per Share on each new Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or the said Shares to be forfeited

The new Shares not applied for on or before the 30th instant will be sold on account of the Company.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 8th April 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—The Commitee of Directors hereby intimate to the Shareholders in India that under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and pursuant to the Company's Act of Parliament it has been resolved to issue further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

It is hereby notified that the allotment of such new shares will be made to the shareholders in India on the register at this date in rateable proportion and a Deposit of £2 or Rs. 21-13-1 per share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 23rd April next.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each shareholder.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 11th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનાંવેલી પરેશ કંમપેના લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેશતરન ઇનદીઆં શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
Capital £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares.
Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombaay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Under distinguished patronage.

THURSDAY, 21st APRIL 1864,
AND
MONDAY, 25th APRIL 1864.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN,
assisted by the
AMATEURS OF H. M.'s 28th REGIMENT,
will give a series of
PERFORMANCES FOR HER FAREWELL BENEFIT

On each of the above evenings will be presented for the *first time* in Bombay, with *entirely new scenery*, the startling and effective Drama in three Acts entitled

THE SOMNAMBULIST,
OR
THE PHANTOM OF THE VILLAGE.

Ernestine............Miss Grattan.

Gems and Selections from the Opera
LA SONNAMBULA
will be played in the above Pieces.

To conclude with, by particular request, the Musical Vaudeville entitled

THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude with Songs. { To-morrow will be Market Day. I don't think I'm Ugly. I've no Money. Stolen Kisses are the Sweetest. } Miss Grattan

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5
Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Pit	„ 1

N. B.—With the kind permission of Major Roberts and the Officers of H. M.'s 28th Regiment the Band will be in attendance.

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*; also at the doors of the Theatre on the night of performance.

For further particulars see Bills.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. I. ROBINSON & Co.
Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT THOMAS CROSSLEY was this day admitted a partner in our Firm at this port and at Kurrachee.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

With reference to the above notice, the business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will from this date be transferred to Messrs. Passmore & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. CROSSLEY & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank, convened under the 5th Clause of the second supplement to the Deed of Settlement, will be held at the Banking House of the Company in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the accounts for the past year together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon will be submitted, and such other business transacted as may be laid before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company hereby give notice, that in consequence of the great difficulties existing in the conveyance of Cotton over the Thull Ghaut, they will not receive any *unpressed* Cotton for conveyance at any station on the North Eastern portion of the Railway from and after THURSDAY the 5th day of May next until further notice.

The Bhore Ghaut Incline being open for Traffic, the Company will continue to receive unpressed Cotton for conveyance from the South Eastern portion of the Railway at Sholapoor, Barsee Road, Decksal and Poona stations up to the 20th of May next, inclusive, when they will cease to receive any more for conveyance until further notice.

Notice is also hereby given, that in the ensuing season the Railway Company will be prepared to give a preference in transit to Cotton that is fully pressed over Cotton in an unpressed state, from all stations where Cotton is received on the Railway.

By the term "pressed Cotton" is not meant such bales as are ordinarily received from Broach and Dhollera, but bales such as those now ordinarily shipped to England from Bombay.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 19th April 1864.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of Hunt, Monnet & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned James Hunt.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

ખબર અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેછેકે નીચે શ હી કરનારાઓ પુણા શીકંદરાબાદ અને મુબઇ મ ધે હનંત માંનેટનાં નાંમથી દુકાનદારીનો લીલાઊ કરનારાઓનો અને જેનરલ આદતીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવતા હના તેઓ આજ દોને જુદા પડીઆ છે.

એ પેહેડીનુ હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુ છે તે નીચે શ હી કરનારો મીં૦ જેમશ હનત આપશે તેમજ શઘ ની હુગરાંણી વશુલ કરશે.

જે૦ હનત અને
જી મોનેત.
મુંબઇની તા૦ ૧૩ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.—Published Quarterly.—Edited by Major J. G. Medley, R. E., A. I. C. E. Principal Thomason College.

No. III.—Will be published on 1st May.

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Price to Subcribers 3 Rs.; to non-Subscribers 4 Rs. Subscribers must be good enough to pay for Nos. I. and II. before No. III. can be sent to them.

Subscriptions payable to the Editor at Roorkee, to Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, Pharoah & Co., Madras, Thacker, Vining, & Co., Bombay.

Roorkee, 1st April 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ...	...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ...	...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FOR SALE.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.

HERBERT & Co.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

February 27th, 1864.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

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These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

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Dessert Spoons	„	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons	„	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls		12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.		12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls	„	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs	each	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Spoons	„	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets.	„	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons	„	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle	„	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle	„	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives	„	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks	„	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
Skewers	per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

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Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
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Sir James Clerk.
Earl of Carlisle.
Miss Cottrell.
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T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire
Duleep Singh the Maharajah
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
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Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
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Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
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Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
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Kinglake.
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Charles Knight.
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Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) Friend of Marie Antoinette.
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Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.

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Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
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T. E. Millais, R. A.
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Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
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Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
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Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
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M. Thiers.
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Professor Wheatstone.
General Windam.
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A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

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Bombay, 4th April 1864.

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Those getleman who have not paid subscriptions for 1862 and 1863 are respectfully requested to do so forthwith, or we cannot promise any longer to retain their names in our subscription list.

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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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Princess Fanny Lichtenstein	2	8
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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

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Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ...and	18

LOCKETS.

	Rs.
A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,084	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smallersize	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

	Rs.
Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

	Rs.
Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel rnamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set ith turquoises and pearls	32

CROSSES.

	Rs.
Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

NECKLETTS.

	Rs.
Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—The Premises, No 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1858	„	26.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40 per dozen,	quarts
Do. fine	„ 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at	per dz.	Rs. 4½
Do. in pints	„	„ 3
Porter in pints (expected)	„	„ 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	„ 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Do. in pints	„ 20
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	„ 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.) }
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding
} At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities." —*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants, Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, COFFEE ESTATE called *Glen Bolton*, in North Wynaad. Extent of Land, say 250 acres, 100 of which were planted in August 1862. For particulars apply to BRIGGS & Co.
Apollo Street, 19th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Calabar*, Captain G. A. THOMPSON, from Calcutta, are requested to send their Boats alongside of her to take delivery as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, Agent.
No. 27, Apollo Street.

SHIP "GOLDEN DREAM."—Shippers of Goods by this Vessel are informed that about half of the Cargo (the description and particulars whereof may be ascertained at the Office of Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.) has been transhipped on board the *Lady Clarendon* for Liverpool, and that the Shipping Order by that Vessel being completed, an order for a further portion of the Cargo has been obtained per *Uncas* for Liverpool. Shippers per *Golden Dream* are requested to attend to the transfer of their Insurances.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd May next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' half-yearly Report.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that KHOJA NENSEY DEWJEE hath contracted to sell to PEERBHOY KHALUCKDEENA all that Messuage, Tenement, or Chawl or Range of Buildings, standing on Fazundaree ground, situate, lying, and being, at Khuduck, near Neeshandarucha Pada, without the Fort, and which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 123. Any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.
KELLY AND HORE, Purchaser's Solicitors.
Bombay Green, 20th April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CUNSARA WASSOODEW SADASHEWJEE TALIM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, containing of two Apartments and of two Stories, standing thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Coppersmith Row or Street, near Poydhowney, the said piece of Ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 572, and the said Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 102 and now under No. 101, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the apartment formerly belonging to Ruckmabaee, Widow, and now the house of Memon Noomahomed, on or towards the West by the house of Cunsara Bhaee Ballajee, or of his father Ballajee Ragoonathjee, on or towards the North by the Public Road called the aforesaid Coppersmith Row or Street, and on or towards the South by a passage for water, and to pass and repass for the Halalkhores, and then the house of Ladha Ruttonjee Bhungsalee. All and every persons and person having any title, claim, demand, or interest to, on, or in the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 19th day of April 1864.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitor, High Court.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Friday 22nd...... 6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday 29th ..... 9h. 26m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire,
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	21	Twilight ends at 7.35.	5 39	6 18	10 37	10 55	19th April 1864. Time—8h. 58m. 48s.5.
Fri.	22	Mercury sets at 7.37.	5 39	6 18	11 12	11 30	
Sat.	23	St. George M.	5 38	6 18	11 47	—	
Sun.	24	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 37	6 19	0 5	0 24	
Mon.	25	St. Mark Evangelist	5 37	6 19	0 42	1 3	
Tues.	26	Uranus rises at 9.12.	5 36	6 19	1 23	1 45	
Wed.	27	Uranus sets at 10.46.	5 35	6 2	2 9	2 36	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 13
AGRA	April 14	LAHORE	April 13
ALLAHABAD	April 14	LONDON	Mar. 25
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 15
BANGALORE	April 15	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	April 12	MEERUT	April 15
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 13
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	Mar. 7	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

FOR the first time in the history of Railways, a Company has been found to make public and voluntary admission of its own incapacity to undertake the work for which it was called into existence. Mr. Broughton, the General Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has proclaimed by advertisement that the line which he manages has fallen into a state of utter collapse, and that the Company "will not receive any *unpressed* cotton for conveyance at any station on "the North Eastern portion of the Railway from "and after Thursday the 5th day of May next "until further notice." In other words the goods traffic on the North Eastern line is suspended till further notice, the Company limiting its efforts to clearing off the arrears of the past season by bringing down to Bombay the cotton already stored at the stations above the Ghauts, and shutting the line against all the traffic which it ought now to be actually engaged in carrying to Bombay. It is needless to dwell on not the inconvenience only but the absolute loss which this sudden stoppage of the only regular way of communication between the cotton growing districts of Central India and the great Western port for the shipment of cotton must occasion to the merchants of this Presidency. Many men who have entered into contracts for the delivery of cotton in Bombay within a certain time, counting upon the conveyance of their goods by rail as certain, will now be wholly unable to meet their engagements, and some of them may not improbably be ruined. It is a disgraceful thing that such an interruption of trade, causing grievous hardships to individuals and deranging the whole cotton market, should be possible on one of those great "iron roads" which the English have introduced into this country to teach the natives the advantages of Western organization and Western regularity and quickness of communication between different parts of the country. What are the natives to think of the railway as an agent of civilization when they see it break down under the pressure of the traffic of a few hundred miles of country instead of conveying with ease and despatch the whole produce of India from the interior to the seaport towns? It is true, as Mr. Broughton points out, that the difficulties of bringing goods down the Thull Ghaut have had much to do with the confessed failure of the railway to accomplish its work. But it was the business of the Railway Company to overcome these difficulties,—and, instead of setting about their task in a proper way, they seem to have made a bungling arrangement with a native contractor for the carriage of goods over the Ghaut, which left them entirely at his mercy and has worked satisfactorily neither for the railway nor for the unfortunate consignees of goods. Again, these difficulties cannot be fairly said to be the sole cause of the lamentable breakdown announced by Mr. Broughton. The fact is that the railway itself is in a quite unmanageable state. The great mistake made in transplanting railways from England into India was the assumption on which the Companies apparently acted, that, because everything used to work as smoothly and regularly as clockwork at home, therefore all things would move easily and quietly in India, and that, without any trouble on their part, the railway system would, under an entirely new set of conditions, organize itself as rapidly and successfully here as in England. Hence it happened that men were appointed to responsible posts on the various lines, who, however familiar with the working of railways at home, became perfectly bewildered and helpless when they were entrusted with the responsibility of devising new rules and new methods of management to suit the Indian railways. No one seems to have cared to remember that it was a most hazardous experiment to open railways in this country until careful preparations had been made for meeting and overcoming the obstacles which present themselves to the successful carrying through of such an enterprize in an uncivilized country; and the consequence is that Indian railway companies are even now only beginning through a series of blunders and fatal accidents to understand their own defects and to aim at acquiring some system of organization. But this desirable end can never be attained under the present double government of the railways. The root of all the mischief is the carelessness engendered among the directors of Indian railways by the freedom from responsibility which the guarantee allows them; and no Indian line will be worked in such a way as to give satisfaction to the public until this guarantee, with its fatal consequences, is abolished.

THE evil of children growing up to maturity with no education but that of vice and crime is especially rampant in large cities, such as London and Paris, and it is greatly to be feared that unless vigorous precautions are taken Bombay will before many years are past closely resemble her Western sisters in this respect. The number of poor Europeans in the island is rapidly increasing, while the means of living in decency are becoming daily more difficult to be procured; and, while shelter and food are scarcely to be obtained, parents in the lower ranks care very little for education, and allow their children to grow up ignorant, idle, and neglected. The first duty of a community like this of Bombay should be to provide education for the children of those who cannot provide it themselves, such an education we mean as shall not cease with rudimentary reading, writing, and arithmetic, which are, or should be, but means to an end in any case. The young should be taught to look on work as the great duty of life, work for their own moral and material benefit, and as a consequence for the benefit of the State. For boys there are plenty of ways open in the many ramifications of trade in this place, and most lads rejoicing in healthy frames, not reduced to a state of apathy by the monotony of their daily lives—and the languor induced by the climate, have some natural, individual taste which, with care on the part of their elders and judicious development, would make them adopt that especial branch of the world's work for which they are fitted by capacity and taste.

There are very few means, as yet, provided for the education of the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians in Bombay, and one of those few, the Byculla Schools, seems at present to be in a very unsettled state. That the Committee of the schools have really an earnest desire to do their best for the children in them we cannot for a moment doubt, and that they have many obstacles to contend with likely to escape the notice of their critics and advisers is also to be supposed; but it still may be fairly questioned whether indifference, prejudice, and whim have not had a great deal to do with bringing them to the dead lock in which they now are.

Enough has been written concerning the advisability of removing the children, or the majority of them, to the Hills. Each of us can answer from individual experience the question as to the importance of a healthy frame. Nothing can be expected from the owner of a puny enervated body. Listlessness—that enemy against which unfortunate teachers fight in vain, wasting health, time, and temper in the endeavour to implant in the torpid minds of their pupils the simplest elements of knowledge—will always prevail in these schools in Bombay, while everything may be hoped from the bracing effects of a hill climate. No child here of European descent can make the effort necessary to receive instruction with advantage for three consecutive hours, even if a teacher sufficiently strong could be found to afford information of a serviceable quality for so long a time, but consideration for scholars or teachers is seldom of much weight in the balance with any school committee. Personal fancies, theories imbibed from a knowledge of results attained under very different conditions at home, or a desire to gratify the wishes of its most liberal or influential members, are the chief aims of an ordinary school committee.

The crotchets of ladies in the management of girls' schools is everywhere a fertile source of trouble—gentlemen yield to them from politeness, teachers for the sake of peace, and out here also to preserve the small modicum of graceful condescension considered to be sufficient notice for those who labour in a profession so honoured by the lips, so despised in fact, as that of a teacher of the young. And we venture to translate the often-quoted phrase concerning the "energetic operation of Christian civilization" after the following fashion:—the spasmodic interference of amateurs with skilled workman. A lady with a morning to spare, and the most benevolent intentions, betakes herself to the girls' school (say at Byculla, for it is more or less the case in every girls' school—boys as a rule from being less "interesting" and gentlemen more occupied escape); the children, whose usual excitement consists, for want of the home ties which no school of this nature can supply, in petty squabbles amongst themselves and criticisms of their teachers' costume, &c., are at once thrown into a state of restlessness by an arrival from the outer world of an individual who is held in esteem by them in proportion to the elegance of her toilette and the patronage of her demeanour to their teachers. She usually elects to hear the first class read, supposing the teacher timid enough to break through the routine and give her a choice of subjects. Thus an element of disorder is introduced, and the amateur, being often very much afraid of her audience, ventures on a few commonplace questions and expresses a wish to hear them repeat the Church Catechism or some poetry. After this "energetic operation," she withdraws and the school is deranged for the morning. This is not a caricature; and we would ask again, can these and such advantages as these be weighed against the freedom which in a less populous neighbourhood the children could enjoy—the breathing of pure air and the invigorating effect of a cooler climate?

They will scarcely be placed where they cannot have the (often perhaps doubtful) benefit of "clerical superintendence," and teachers who cannot be trusted, at least as much as other fallible mortals, to do their duty, should never be placed over schools here or elsewhere. So many of the children are fatherless or motherless or both, that those who would miss parental visits are few, and visiting on the whole is not to be desired for them. Without wishing to cast a slur on many worthy men and women, we think it cannot be denied that even with the utmost exercise of vigilance by the Committee the children often in their holidays learn much it would be for their good never to know. The civilization of the hot and crowded houses and barracks of Bombay is not yet of so eminently Christian a character that contact with it can be indulged in with impunity; so that, on the ground of separation from friends, it appears that there is no solid argument against the removal of the schools.

It may be that the Committee under pressure from the military authorities will consider the possibility of carrying on the Education Society's Schools without Government aid. This, we imagine, would separate the children of our soldiers from the establishment and leave the Society dependent on subscriptions and what assistance it could obtain from the Byculla Press. For the sake of the number of children whom this arrangement would keep in Bombay, we trust that this will not be the result of their deliberations, for then the hospital will still have its tale of children (at some seasons a large percentage of the whole schools) removed from instruction for weeks and months together, and putting the Society or generous members thereof to much expense in providing a change of air for convalescents.

There are many difficulties in the way of a removal which none doubtless but those intimately acquainted with the working of the institution can appreciate, but they can hardly be insurmountable; and if those gentlemen, whose shrewdness and practical abilities are equal to the amassing of large fortunes and accomplishing great public works in the face of vigorous opposition, will only give a little of their time to the examination and adjustment of this question, without doubt it will be settled to the advantage of those children who, being raised in the country and available on the spot, surely ought under proper treatment to be of greater value to the State than if imported at a latter period of life into a country of whose languages and customs they are utterly ignorant.

THE *Englishman* hears that the Viceroy has received the answer to his telegram on the subject of the appointment to the Chief Justiceship, and that it positively requires a Barrister Judge to succeed to the appointment.

THE same journal hears from the North-East Frontier that a kind of rebellion has broken out in Bhootan, in the Dhurm Raj Territory. The Deb Raj has been dismissed, and a number of inferior landholders and officers have sought refuge in the British territory.

THE *Mofussilite*:—His Excellency the Viceroy is expected at Meerut on the 20th instant, and will make a short stay of one day with our worthy and much-respected Commissioner. His Excellency will visit Roorkee and its far-famed Workshops; but will direct his more earnest attention to the Ganges Canal Works, and will proceed to Hurdwar for that purpose. The Viceroy will hence proceed to Deyrah and thence to Mussoorie, which will be included in this flying tour.

THE *Hurkaru*:—"On Sunday morning, the 10th instant, in St. Peter's Church, Fort William, the Governor General being present, the Garrison Chaplain opened fire upon H. M.'s 52nd Regiment, officers and men, for their demeanour during the service, which did not, it appears, come up to Mr. Mayne's standard of pious abstraction. This practice, of reprimanding officers and soldiers wholesale is an assumption of clerical power which requires to be very cautiously indulged in, under any circumstances; and which should never be had recourse to at all, until a representation has previously been made to the commanding officer, and failed to effect improvement where fault could be justly found. The duty and the right of the Clergyman are to guide and advise the officers and the soldiers in matters spiritual; the correction and punishment of any misbehaviour rest with the commanding officer, and with no one else. H. M.'s 52nd Regiment is a most excellent and well-behaved body of men; and the officers can, and do, behave themselves like gentlemen everywhere; in Church and out of Church. The clerical pulpit is the only place from which people can be reproached and condemned, without having the power of reply and defence; and a preacher should have very good and strong reasons indeed, for stepping beyond his prerogative, before permitting himself to cast sweeping censure upon a large portion of his audience."

A REMARK made by a contemporary on the subject of irregularity in the arrival and departure of railway trains has drawn the attention of the *Englishman* to the subject of railway time. "It is now, surely full time for government to decide this important question. We know it has often been pressed upon the authorities, but they have turned a deaf ear to it, being of opinion that 'enough for the day is the evil thereof.' But the evil can be no longer avoided: the day has come of which it is the evil. We are now in direct communication with Allahabad, and, indeed, we may add, Delhi. The difference of time between Calcutta and Allahabad is twenty-five minutes, between Delhi and Calcutta forty-five minutes, and between Bombay sixty-three minutes. Without, then, some universal rule of time is fixed for India there will be endless confusion. When the Bengal system is joined on to the Punjab and Bombay rails the question must be settled somehow, and it cannot be too soon considered. We have seen various suggestions: one we notice particularly,—some convenient place of Central India being taken as the regulator of time for all India; Jubbulpore for example. We should have to alter all our clocks in Calcutta to Jubbulpore time, or about thirty minutes slow by mean time. Bombay would have to put on her clocks thirty minutes, and Lahore about the same. This appears to be a very fair arrangement, but we should then have three different modes of calculating time. The telegraph takes Madras time for its general time, and this is muddled with local time for local reports. The shipping must have mean time marked for them; so that with the boons science has conferred upon us in railways, electric telegraphs and astronomical calculations for navigation, ordinary people, and the poor old sun, who will insist in rising at 6 o'clock A. M. on the 21st of March and 21st September, will really be quite puzzled and frightened. Still, as science has so ruled it, we had better set about making our new tables and calculations and deciding what is to be the ruling in future, than wait till the last moment and find ourselves arriving too soon or too late at our destination, and making endless errors about time for want of a properly studied and well arranged system for India. In England it is a very easy question; the greatest variation of time with them there being ten or twelve minutes, whilst in this country from Calcutta to Kurrachee the difference is an hour and a quarter."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

TUTICORIN, 20TH APRIL.

Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Colombo.
Steamer *India* sailed for Masulipatam.

MADRAS.

20TH APRIL.

Securities, Fives and a half, 14 premium.
Fives, 5½ premium.
Fours, 4 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1¼d.
Dead Weight, £2.
Light Freight, £3 10s. to £4.
Cotton, £3 10s.
Interest on loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market without change.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7lbs. Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10. Number 40, Mule Twist good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 7.

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MUSSOORIE, 13TH APRIL.

I HAVE again to grumble about the irregularities of the Post Office. Whenever the Mail arrives your daily papers are invariably delayed. Your papers are generally delayed one or two days; the last I have received is dated the 5th, and that reached me yesterday.

We have just had two weddings at this place, one the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Incumbent of Mussoorie, who was married on the 5th to Mrs. Brown, widow of Lieutenant Brown, once known as a literary character. On the 11th, Lieutenant Ayrton Pallan was married to Miss Annie MacKinnon, daughter of J. MacKinnon, Esq., proprietor of the *Hills* newspaper. More than one hundred guests were invited, and the breakfast was the best I have partaken of in India. A small dance opened, I trust, the dancing season at Mussoorie for 1864.

I see a former resident of Calcutta has died in England, leaving no less than three lakhs of rupees, to aid the Municipality of that filthy city, in drainage, and rendering sweet the purlieus of the Mahratta Ditch.

Lieutenant Colonel Slater of the Bengal Army has died on his way home, and gives a line step. Assistant Surgeon Smith of the Bengal Medical Service has also been permitted to retire from the army. Captain Graham of the 107th has retired, promoting Lieutenant G. L. Smith to Captain, and Ensign J. R. E. Royle to the rank of Lieutenant. Captain and Brevet Major J. C. McNeill, of the 107th, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, for services on the Staff of General Cameron in New Zealand. The name of Lieutenant H. O. Currie becomes removed from the late 5th Europeans, by his acceptance of the Paymastership of the 19th Hussars.

I am sorry to notice the decease of the *Calcutta Punch*. Wit is a very scarce commodity in India, and the poor *Indian Punch* of Delhi can barely hold up its head. The *Allahabad Gazette* has passed from the hands of Mr. Carey, to Mr. W. Hangiberger, Proprietor of the *Observer* at that station.

We have had, a little rain here lately, viz., on the 11th, and the appearance of the skies to-day warns us that we are likely to have more. No news at present. One more marriage on the *tapis*.

BOMBAY.

IN the absence of Dr. John Peet the duties of his office will be performed by Surgeon Herbert Giraud.

ENSIGN C. M. TUBBS, Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, has been appointed as Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Gujerat Revenue Survey.

THE recess on the Appellate Side of the High Court will commence from the 7th proximo, and will terminate on the 4th June following.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON KAIKHUSHRO RUSTOMJEE has, we understand, left the service of Government and been employed by the Chief of Junakhundee as his medical adviser.

CAPTAIN THOYTS, Brigade Major, Kurrachee, in addition to his own duties, has been ordered to perform those of Military Paymaster, Sind Division, until further orders.

CAPTAIN J. HAVELOCK, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, has been permitted by the Government of India to proceed to Europe on eighteen months leave of absence on medical certificate.

WE understand that Captain Waddington, Educational Inspector of the Southern Division, will assist Sir A. Grant, Bart., in his duties as acting Director of Public Instruction, and will receive Rs. 300, in addition to his present emoluments.

MR. MAHADEO GOVIND, Curator Government Central Book Depot, has obtained six months' sick leave, and his place has been given temporarily to Mr. Mahadeo Narrayan, late of the Elphinstone College.

WE understand that at the end of the current month a special meeting of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace will take place, in order to elect a successor to Mr. J. F. Hutchinson.

WE learn from a correspondent at Ahmedabad that Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has presented a sum of Rs. 2,500 to the Gujerat Vernacular Society for the purchase of books. He has also presented the Library with the sum of Rs. 2,000 for a similar object.

THE PARSEE GYMNASTIC COMPANY.—The Parsee Gymnastic and Music Company will give their second performance on Friday night next (22nd instant) at the Grant Road Theatre, consisting of athletic and acrobatic feats, interesting Guzerathee songs, and amusing local farces. A band will be in attendance.

ERRATA.—In the Report of the "Broach false imprisonment suit" in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday the 15th instant, for "Both parties are agreed that Mahashankar was present at the time," read "Both parties are agreed that Mahashankar was not present at the time"; for "Respondent Superior" read "Respondeat Superior."

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of His Excellency the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Gut Hiel"	Hamm.
Overture.—"Oberon"	Weber.
Selection.—"Mousquetaires-de-la-Reine.	Halevy.
Waltz.—"Adelaide"	Lamotte.
Ballad and Chorus (Op.)—"Satanella"	Balfe.
Quadrille.—"Rigoletto"	Tinney.
Galop.—"Malakoff"	Laurent.

RESULT OF THE FAIR AT KHAIR, IN THE EDUR TALOOKA.—The Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta has, in a letter dated the 29th of March last, reported to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the result of the fourth fair held at Khair, in the Edur Talooka. It appears that the value of goods brought to this fair for sale amounted to Rs. 1,08657, of which Rs. 93,507 worth were sold, and Rs. 15,150, worth were carried away unsold. It also appears that the value of goods sold on this occasion exceeded that of the previous year by a sum of Rs. 5,868.

Resolution of Government.—The results of the fair are satisfactory, as showing an increase in the value of the merchandise sold of Rs. 5,868 in comparison with the returns of the preceding year. The arrangements made for the protection of traders, and for preservation of order at the fair, appear to have been effectual.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day, at half-past 4 P.M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of Alfred Brasher, Esq., and James Scorgie, Esq., F.C.S., who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

Members Proposed.—Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; R. J. Pringle, Esq.; and Colonel J. Jones.

Papers.—On the Barometrical measurement of Altitudes without the use of Logarithms. By J. Burgess, Esq., F.E.I.S.

An Island rising out of the Sea. By Captain C. Dodd, Deputy Collector, Sind.

Remarks on the Port of Lingah, the Island of Kishm, and the Port of Bunder Abbas, and its neighbourhood. By Lieut.-Colonel Lewis Pelly, Acting Political Resident, Persian Gulf. Contributed by Government.

FROM a private letter dated Bellary, 8th April 1864 —A fearful and shocking accident occurred here on the morning of the 5th instant. The battery was out for marching order on the Race Course, when one of the limber boxes, containing nearly 100 lbs. of powder, exploded. The two limber men were blown up in the air. One had a shot through his head; the wheel of the gun went across the chest of the other, and pieces of flesh belonging to various parts of the human body were picked up on the ground. A third man had his hand amputated, and six others were wounded and burnt. Hopes are entertained of the recovery of these last. There were four horses shot (dead, I supposed), and about 6 or 7 wounded, and some burnt. One horse had a padlock taken out of his chest, in pieces. This dreadful accident seemed to paralyze every one in the Troop.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Education Society was held yesterday afternoon, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to consider a Resolution of Government, notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 24th March, relative to the removal of the Byculla Schools to Poona; the Hon'ble R. W. Cassels occupied the chair. There were present on the occasion the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson; Reverend Messrs. W. K. Fletcher, F. T. Spring, F. Gell, and J. D. Gibson; Drs. Stovell, Haines and Coles; Colonels Vincent and Dunsterville; Brigadier General Tapp C. B.; Captain Mignon; Messrs. Compton, Bickersteth, Wright and Firth.

The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Gibson, read the proceedings of the special meeting of the Managing Committee, which was held on the 31st of March last, after which the following resolutions were proposed:—

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. F. Gell,—"That the meeting proceed to select one, to represent the Society in the Commission appointed by Government, for the consideration of the desirability of the removal of the Byculla Schools to Poona."

Proposed by Dr. Haines, seconded by the Revd. Mr. Spring—"That the Society name as members of the proposed Commission, a number of gentlemen, equal in number to those nominated by Government, and that their names be sent to Government, with a representation on the part of the Society, of its undoubted privilege of possessing an equal voice in the decision which may be formed as to the future location and management of the Schools."

Proposed by the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, and seconded by S. Compton, Esq.,—"That this meeting do not consider that the Society would be fairly represented by the appointment by them of only one member of the Commission, that they, therefore, respectfully submit that the Society be allowed to nominate one-half of the Commission, Government appointing the other half, and that the Commission so appointed would elect their own Chairman. That the above nominations should include the selection of any members of the Sanatory Commission Government or the Society may wish to represent them, and that the selection of the members of the Commission by the Society be made in the same manner as the Managing Committee are now appointed."

The last amendment was carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of this Institution was held on Monday the 18th instant, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. There were present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett; Messrs. McKenzie, Venayekrao Juggonnathjee, Firth, Colebrook, McArthur, Savage, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Hurrychund Sadasewjee, Pestonjee Ruttonjee Colah, and others. The Secretary having stated that the President, Colonel Ballard, was not able to attend the meeting, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was voted to the chair. The Secretary then read the Annual Report, which is as follows:—

The President and Directors beg to submit to the members a Report of their operations during the past official year. At the last annual meeting of the members of the Institution, the following office-bearers were elected for the transaction of business:

President.—Colonel J. A. Ballard.
Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Hodgart, Dr. Broughton, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer.
Directors.—Messrs. Kennelly, Jones, J. L. Hynes, J. McKenzie, and A. Johnstone.
Secretary.—Mr. Hurrychund Sudasewjee.
Treasurer.—Mr. J. Colebrook.

BOOKS.—The number of volumes including pamphlets amounts to 6113, thus showing an addition of 202; out of which 89 were purchased, and the rest were presented by Government, and by public institutions. It having been brought to the notice of the Committee, that books were frequently not forthcoming when applied for, enquiry was instituted, when it was found that about a thousand volumes were missing. In order, however, to arrive at a correct estimate of the deficiency, a circular has been issued to the members, requesting them either to return into the Library such of the volumes as were of no immediate use to them, or to note down on a blank page of the circular such works as were in their possession, in order that a review of the stock of the books of the Institution might be taken, with the view of revising the catalogue. Measures had being taken for restoring the missing volumes, and the Committee have under their consideration the expediency of getting the Society registered under Act XXI. of 1860. There has been no addition during the year to the number of specifications of Patents, which amounts to 1061. The number of books, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year were as follows:—

Books	7229
Periodicals	5129
Newspapers	1725
	14,083

The periodicals added during the year were—"The Edinburgh Review," "Good Words," "Quarterly Journal of Science," and the "Photographic Journal." The following have been discontinued:—"Calcutta Engineer's Journal" and "Edderwick's Miscellany." The President and Directors beg to tender their best thanks for the newspapers, periodicals, and books, gratuitously supplied by Government and by public institutions, and received from Messrs. E. I. Howard, J. G. T. Scott, J. Stuart, Peel, Cassels and Co., and Smith, Elder, and Co.

The Sessions were opened early in January by the President, who delivered an opening address. The Committee were enabled, by the kind co-operation of the following gentlemen, to secure the delivery of public lectures upon literary and scientific subjects:—

Sir Alexander Grant.—On Oxford.
Dr. H. Giraud.—On the natural and artificial means of maintaining the purity of the air, with special reference to the sanitary condition of Bombay.
Dr. John Wilson.—Bombay during the last 200 years.
Mr. James Burgess.—On the Heavens and some of their adjustments.

The Committee feel much pleasure in stating, that these lectures were very well attended, and were highly appreciated by the public.

The subscription list as it stood on the 31st March gives a total of 305 members of all classes.

The following comparative statement shows the number of members in each class in both years, and also the number of European and native members:—

	1862-63.		1863-64.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Life Members ...	8	12	12	13
Senior do. ...	209	18	213	17
Junior do. ...	10	5	13	2
Associates do. ...	6	32	6	29
	233	67	244	61

This shows a total increase of 5 members over that of the preceding year.

It was noticed at the last annual meeting, that by the kind permission of Commodore Frushard, one of our Patrons, the Institution has been removed to two rooms over the Dockyard gate, rent free. It is worthy of notice that these same rooms were given to the Institution in 1848, by the late Sir Robert Oliver, then Superintendent of the Indian Navy. We are now indebted to Captain Young for two more rooms on the same premises. A separate and independent building is, however, indispensibly necessary for such an Institution. It will therefore be gratifying to the members to learn, that Mr. David Sassoon has expressed his wish to Government to place the magnificent sum of Rs. 60,000 in the hands of trustees for the erection of a public building in Bombay, to be devoted to the purpose of a Mechanics' Institute, a Lecture Room, and a General Hall of Assembly, on an understanding that Government would, with its usual liberality, aid the undertaking by granting an equal sum, and a site in a suitable locality on the Esplanade, for the proposed building. Government have forwarded a copy of this letter, and the resolution passed by them on this important subject, to your committee. The resolution is as follows:—That the cordial thanks of Government be communicated to Mr. David Sassoon for this munificent offer. That the sanction of the Government of India be solicited to an acceptance of this offer on the conditions proposed. That the Rampart Committee be requested to reserve a site for the new building.

The voting lists for office-bearers for the ensuing year having been scrutinized, the following was found to be the result:—

President.—Colonel J. A. Ballard.
Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. W. Walker, D. J. Kennelly, and J. Hodgart.
Directors.—Messrs. J. Firth, W. Walker, J. Bogie, and P. McArthur.
Secretary.—Mr. Hurrychund Sudasewjee.
Treasurer.—Mr J. Colebrook.

The following contributions were received for the gold and silver medals:—

Invention.—There was only one model of an invention, viz., a bread or loaf cutting machine, by Mr. Summers. The Committee express their approval of the invention submitted by Mr. Summers, but do not think it sufficiently important to award to the inventor the Berkley gold medal.

Models.—No models were received this year for the silver medal.

Design for a Mofussil Hotel.—Two designs were submitted in competition, and the medal has been awarded to Bezonjee Muncherjee.

Drawing.—A very carefully executed drawing of a portable pumping engine was submitted by Mr. Dinnanath Ramchunder, to whom the silver medal has been awarded.

Photographs.—Two sets of photographs were received, both of which manifested considerable proficiency. The medal has been awarded to Mr. Leggett.

Papers.—The Committee in this case decline awarding the medal. One paper only was submitted on the art of "Photography."

Proposed by Mr. Venayekrao Jugonathjae, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, "that the Report now read be adopted."

The Chairman distributed the medals to the successful competitors.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, "that the thanks of the members of the Institution were due to the President, Directors, and other office-bearers, for their services during the past year."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE enquiry into the cause of the death of one of the sufferers by the late accident was resumed yesterday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Town Hall, before J. Connon, Esq., Coroner, and the jury summoned for that purpose.

Mr. Crawford appeared on behalf of the Company, and Mr. Keir for the benefit of the driver of the ballast train.

Captain Trevor, Assistant Consulting Engineer to the Government, in the Railway Department, was also present.

The following additional evidence was taken:—

Ramjee Moonajee said.—I am a pointsman employed at the Mahim junction of the G. I. P. Railway. I was doing duty there on the morning of the 6th instant when the 9-15 A.M. up Mahim train was approaching from one side, and a ballast train was coming down from the other. Luxumon Sehwan, (the last witness) ordered me to go towards the ballast train with a red flag to stop it. The meaning of a red flag exhibited in this way is to stop a train. I gave this flag to one Ramjee Powar, a pointsman on duty at the junction points, and sent him on to exhibit the flags—taking charge of the points. He went on as far as gate No. 21, and I saw him exhibit the flag. The gateman went on with another red flag and exhibited it to the ballast train. The ballast train did not slacken its speed for all this, it never slackened its speed till there was a collision. The gateman went on from his gate the distance of two telegraph posts. The down line semaphore was all this time at "danger"—it never was lowered during all this time. The Mahim branch semaphore was all this time at "caution"—as it is habitually while trains are approaching and passing. When ballast trains come up in this way it has been usual for them to give way to Mahim passenger trains. In the dark we cannot distinguish between ballast and passenger trains, but we understand that ballast trains never run after 6 P. M. Goods trains run at night, but they pass at fixed times. We could not distinguish otherwise between goods trains and passenger trains at night. There is a train from Mahim at 8 P. M. I myself saw the gateman go on the line with a red flag. At the junction, when two trains are approaching from opposite directions, we allow that train to pass which is nearest to us, whether it is a Mahim train or Mahim line train of any kind. I have seen ballast trains stopped in this way to make way for Mahim trains. I never saw Mahim trains stopped before the accident to make way for ballast trains—since the accident I have seen them stopped for that purpose. When ballast trains were stopped on the occasions alluded to, they were so stopped by red flags being sent on, as on the occasion of this accident. The ballast train on the morning of the accident was coming on at its usual speed.

Sabbajee Durmajee Palka said.—I am a gate-keeper, in charge of gate No. 21 on the G. I. P. Railway near the Mahim junction. I was on duty there on the morning of Wednesday the 6th instant when a collision took place between the 9-15 A. M. up Mahim train and a down ballast train. When the ballast train past me I noticed the brake van, I noticed that the wheels were going round. I saw the guard of the ballast train standing in his brake van, on the right side, he was near the wheel, but whether working his brake or not I do not know.

Thomas Duffin said.—I am an engine driver employed on the G. I. P. Railway, and was doing duty with a down ballast train from Elphinstone Bunder on Wednesday morning the 6th inst. This ballast train was to have gone to Coorla, and should have started from Elphinstone Bunder at 7-40. It started at 8-55. We were delayed for want of a guard. As near as I can judge, when within 600 or 700 yards of the Mahim junction, I whistled for the main line signal to allow me to pass. I proceeded a short distance further, when not finding the signal lowered, I whistled a second time; as it was not lowered, I shut off steam and directed my assistant to apply the brake; he did so immediately. Feeling that I had a very heavy train, I called the assistance of the guard, to put on his brake, by three distinct beats of the deep toned whistle. I was convinced, by the weight of the waggons, that he had not done so. I called his attention a second time in the same way, to put on his brake: he did not put it on. By this time I observed an up Mahim train nearing the points. I immediately reversed my engine, and put steam against it. I saw no men with red flags in hand warning me to stop. I was on the look out for them, and if they had been in the proper place for warning me to stop I must have seen them. As my tender was passing gate No. 21, I saw the gateman coming out of his house: he did not show me any red flag. Our tender was before the engine. We are necessitated to run so with these ballast trains. It is not convenient to run so. One's sight is obstructed on the left corner from the tool boxes. Standing in the place where it is the duty and business of the driver to be, if he steps to the side a few feet, he can see forward in a straight line. Six or seven hundred yards from the points, one can see the down line semaphore at the junction, that semaphore was against me at that distance, and if the guard had assisted me by putting on his brake as he ought, I could have stopped within those six or seven hundred yards. When I say that the guard did not put on his brake, I do not mean that I saw him fail to do this, I judged that he did not, because of the reason already given, and from not feeling a jerk, which is inevitable when the brake is properly applied. I have another reason: the guard told me himself that he had not put on the brake. This was said in the presence of my assistant, George Strick, here present. I interpret Rule 6 of Section 13 of the Company Rules, to signify that drivers are not at fault if they stop within the danger signal if the danger signal is up. Without reference to the fact whether danger is visible by the driver, or not, if the semaphore indicates danger, I decline to say whether I am entitled to bring my train to a stand still over the junction points, so long as my train does not pass the danger signal. I decline to do so unless under the Rules and Regulations, my answer is, that on the occasion of the accident I did not go against the Rules of the Company. There is no Rule or Regulation against drawing up over points of a junction, I consider a driver is found to attend to danger signals, whether he sees danger, or knows the object of the signal or not. I do not consider that a junction is a permanent danger to trains on the main line, as regards crossings I consider it is a danger. I stopped the train in accordance with the semaphore signal, inasmuch as I never passed it. I interpret Rule 8 Section 13 to mean, that under any circumstances, unless the driver sees danger between himself and the semaphore, he is entitled to go up to the semaphore danger signal so as he does not pass it, but on this occasion, I pulled up as soon as I could, after I saw that the danger signal was not being lowered. I think that there ought to be a semaphore for down lines, before coming to the junction. The semaphore is near 200 yards, at present, on the other side. The present semaphore only properly guards the junction on the up line, it guards the down line between the signal and Coorla. The signaller ought in my opinion under Rule 2 Sec. 10 to have stopped the Mahim train because he could have stopped the Mahim train by not lowering the signal between that train and the junction, while he had no other means of stopping the down train except by sending men with hand signals, which I did not see, and which I must have seen if they had been there. I was looking ahead all the time except when I turned round to whistle. I had a very heavy train of 48 waggons and a brake van, and a heavy engine. It is difficult to stop so heavy a train. At the moment of collision my train had stopped, and it was the Mahim train that ran into us, not we into them. My engine was knocked completely off the rails, the Mahim engine remained on the rails, the trucks of our train were turned over, not run up on each other. If our train had been stopped ten or fifteen yards sooner than it was, there could have been no accident. If my guard had put on his brake as he ought, that is in accordance with the Rules, we should have stopped fifty yards within the points. I did not see the Mahim train till I was within twenty or thirty yards of the points. I had put on my brake five hundred yards before reaching the points. Before putting on the brake I was going at eight or ten miles an hour. At the last moment I did see one man, here present, who I understand is called Ramjee Muraree, with a red signal in hand: this was eight or ten yards from the point of collision. I have been a Teetotaller for nine years and continue so. I have been 2½ years in this employ without any complaint ever having been made affecting my character.

George Strick, said.—I am a fireman employed on the G. I. P. Railway and was doing duty on a ballast train which left Elphinstone Bunder on the morning of the 6th instant for Coorla. We were more than an hour behind with that train, and when we approached the points of the Mahim junction there was a collision between us and a Mahim up train. My immediate duty is to take orders from the driver. On this occasion, soon after passing Dadur, the driver called my attention to the semaphore danger signal by sounding his whistle. He then immediately told me to put on my brake. I did so. I put it hard on. The driver then sounded the guard's whistle three distinct times. I understood this to be a request to put on his brake. I did not experience any effect from this. I have experienced the effects of a guard behind us putting on his brake, and on this occasion I did not experience any. The driver sounded a second time to the guard to put on his brake again, I felt no change. We were decreasing our speed. I account for that by the fact of my brake being on. My back was to the driver and I am not able to say what he was doing. Before the collision, our train was brought to a stand. I was present at an interview between the guard and driver after the collision. The guard reproached the driver for not sounding the whistle. The driver said he had done so. The guard then said he thought he had heard it and looked out of the brake-van when seeing a collision imminent, all he had time to do was to take care of himself and that he had no time to put on his brake. The witness was here told that the guard had sworn he had put on his brake. He replied I adhere to my statement. The driver was on the side of our train where it was easy for him to see a Mahim train if he looked. I did not see the Mahim train till just immediately before the collision. The driver was on the left side. I was on the right, the native fireman was between us. The only signal of warning that I saw was, the semaphore. No hand flags were exhibited to us so far as I saw.

Luxumon Sehwan, (recalled) said.—Passenger trains have preference over goods or ballast trains: this rule has been in practice always. I have a copy of the Rules and have heard them read to me, but I cannot read. I understand it is not written in my book that passenger trains are to have preference over goods and ballast trains: I was told so upwards of a year ago. We can distinguish between goods and passenger trains at night, by knowing the times at which they are appointed to run. I knew that the ballast train we speak of was a goods or ballast train because it came up at a time not appointed for any passenger train. Standing at the Mahim semaphore signal I could not see a train on the down main line, and the man, as I have already said, was in charge of the main line semaphore: he did not tell me that the ballast train was coming till after I had lowered the Mahim line semaphore. Even if under these circumstances it had been a passenger train that had come on instead of a goods or ballast train, I would not have stopped the Mahim train, because I would not put a semaphore back to danger, after having lowered it to "caution." About five minutes before making the line clear for the Mahim train, I saw that the down main line was clear as far as Dadur. It was not till after I had lowered the semaphore that I was told that the ballast train was coming. When I hear the Mahim train whistle I signal "caution," that is, permission for it to come on. That is the first thing I do after seeing that the line is clear. I am put in charge of those signals to see that if a train is not coming along the main line I may allow the Mahim train to pass by lowering the signals, and that is what I do. When I want to stop any train on the main line I send red hand flags and keep up the semaphore at "danger."

It being past 5 o'clock when this witness had been examined, the enquiry was adjourned until Friday next at 10 o'clock.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.—19*th April.*)

Blay and Mackintosh vs. *Cohen and Company.*

IMPORTANT TO BROKERS.

Mr. Kelly appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Crawford for the defendants.

The plaintiffs in this case are the well-known freight brokers of our island, and sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 280, being the amount of brokerage due to them on effecting a charter-party for the ship *Alaya*. This case was partly heard on the 12th instant, and was adjourned up to this day at the request of the plaintiff's advocate for the purpose of producing evidence as to the tonnage of the vessel. The case is of considerable importance to the mercantile community, and the full facts of it will appear from the very elaborate judgment, which has been given by the learned Judge, after a mature consideration.

John Forbes, examined by Mr. Kelly, stated.—He commenced stowing the ship on the 28th of December last. One thousand one hundred and seventy eight tons of cargo were on board the ship when he completed stowing it. His bills were made up according to that quantity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—His man stowed the ship. Witness was not on board himself. Had no facts upon which to make an estimate. The vessel had more on board than what he stated.

Re-examined—Witness visited on board sometimes twice a day. It was an old ship, and it carried more than what he stated.

Salvadore Demonte, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Company, was next examined—He stated that his masters were charterers of the ship. One thousand and ninety-seven tons of cargo were on board the ship. Bills of lading were made out of that quantity.

Cross-examined.—Witness did not go on board the ship himself.

Hurrychund Ballajee, a clerk in the Custom House, produced the export manifest, in order to prove the real quantity of cargo on board the vessel.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Crawford then got up and made a few observations on the general merits of the case, and called upon the Court to non-suit the plaintiffs as they made out no case at all. The advocate further said that if the Judge be of opinion that they made out a strong case, then he would put the defendant in the witness-box. His Honor observed that the plaintiffs had made out a *prima facia* case, and that he would hear the defence.

Mr. Henry Brooke sworn.—He is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Brice and Company. There is a practice that sometimes the brokerage is charged to the ship and sometimes not. When a charter was effected by himself, he considered the ship was liable. There was no invariable custom whatever with respect to charging the brokerage.

Cross-examined.—The agents generally collect the brokerage and pay the brokers. Agents alway pay the money to the brokers.

Re-examined.—It is the business of the agents to settle all the expenditure of the ship.

Mr. Cohen sworn and examined by Mr. Crawford, said.—He carries on business in Bombay as a merchant. The vessel was consigned to him on her arrival. He had no interest in the ship as part owner. Under his instructions a charter of this vessel was negotiated. Witness had never known himself as owner of the vessel bus as consignee or agent. One Abraham Cohen was the part owner. When the terms were agreed to, it was suggested that witness should sign the charter-party. He did not sign it; he could not say whether it was at the suggestion of Mr. Mackintosh that he did not sign the charter-party. Had arrested the captain on account of his not giving security for the advance made to him. Did not charge the captain with the brokerage. Witness met Mr. Blay in the street, who (Mr. B.) said to him that the ship could not be detained. It is customary to charge the agents. He was not aware of any custom to the contrary. Was not acting in any other way than an agent of the ship. When the charter-party was signed he was responsible.

Cross-examined.—Witness was not aware when the ship arrived. She sailed on the 19th of February. He had never applied to plaintiffs for charter-party. Had no recollection of the agreement. Told Mr. Blay to look out for his brokerage. He wanted Mr. Blay's information as to whether the ship was fully loaded or not. In the action in the High Court, witness had brought against the captain, he left out the brokerage. The captain did not give security but he promised to sign a Notorial bond. The captain was the third owner and the ship was sold at Moulmein fifteen days before she sailed.

Re-examined.—If his (defendant's) agency had continued he should have charged the brokerage in the accounts of the ship, and he should have held himself responsible. The owners are in Moulmein. Could not state positively whether the plaintiffs were aware that the captain was the part owner.

By the Court.—If Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh would have requested him he would have signed it.

This was the defendant's case.

Mr. Kelly made a short and effective speech on behalf of his clients, and pointed out to the Court that the plaintiffs were entitled to the amount claimed by them.

The learned Judge then gave the following judgment from which the full circumstances of the case will distinctly appear—

The question to be considered in this case is, whether the defendant is in law the contracting party in the transaction. Evidence as to a custom in contracts of a similar description has been given, but I exclude that from my consideration, as I do not think the question is one of custom. The facts of the case are shortly these: The defendant who was the consignee of the ship *Alaya*, requested the plaintiffs by a letter, of which the following is a copy, to procure an engagement for that vessel:—

"Dear Sirs,—What can you give us for the ship *Alaya*, as per enclosed report, for Liverpool or Calcutta.—Your truly,

Per pro COHEN & CO.,
HENRY PEM."

In compliance with the request contained in this note, the plaintiffs procured a charter for the ship. Throughout the negotiations which took place with reference to the charter, the terms of the charter were agreed to by him, and they acted entirely under his instructions. The owners of the ship are residents abroad—the captain was part owner, but this was not known to, the plaintiffs, nor does it appear that the name of the captain was mentioned or known to them, until he signed the charter-party. The plaintiffs, therefore, having been employed by the defendant, the latter is *prima facie* liable to them for their brokerage. Mr. Crawford contends that he is not liable, because he acted as an agent, and disclosed the name of his principal. Mr. Crawford admits that if the defendant was acting on behalf of the owners of the ship, he would be liable on this contract, as the agent of a foreign principal, but he maintains that this is not the case of a foreign principal; that the captain was on the spot and that independently of his being part-owner of the ship in his capacity of master he was a *quasi*-owner; and that if his name was not mentioned at first, it was communicated before the contract was completed, that is, before the charter-party was signed. The contract, however, upon which this action is brought, is not the contract with Messrs. Volkart Brothers, but with Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, the plaintiffs. They had done all to entitle them to their brokerage before the charter-party was signed, and even assuming that their right to brokerage was dependent upon the signing of the charter-party, does the circumstance under which that document was signed by the captain, instead of by the defendant, absolve the latter from his liability to pay the brokerage? Mr. Blay states, and his evidence is corroborated by the defendant himself, that the latter was willing to sign the charter-party: but that it was at his (Mr. Blay's) suggestion that it was signed by the captain, on the ground that it would be more convenient in case if any questions arose at a foreign port, and better for the interest of the owners. The defendant alleges that had he signed he would have done so as the agent of the ship: this would not have relieved him from liability as he would then have been the agent of an undisclosed principal. In the letter addressed by the defendant to the plaintiffs he does not describe himself as acting in the capacity of an agent nor were they informed that he was so acting throughout the negotiations which subsequently took place, and until the terms of the charter were finally arranged. Mr. Crawford admits that up to this point, the defendant might have been liable, but alleges that when the captain signed the charter-party, the plaintiff must have known that the defendant was acting as his agent, and was from that time relieved from his liability. I do not see how that follows as a necessary inference. When the plaintiffs who were employed by the defendants finally arranged the terms of the charter, and nothing remained to be done beyond signing the charter-party, I should hold that in no case was the defendant relieved of his liability, by the bare circumstance that that document was signed by the captain, much less when the circumstances under which this charter-party was so signed is considered. In this case I am of opinion that the defendant is personally liable as the contracting party, and that the mere fact of his being the consignee of the ship and that the charter-party was signed by the captain, is not enough to save him from liability. There is one other point urged by Mr. Crawford which it is necessary that I should notice. Mr. Crawford states that a few days before the ship sailed the defendant and the captain had a disagreement, and that the defendant then ceased to be agent of the ship. How does this affect plaintiff's remedy or rights against the defendant? If he was liable to them personally, he continued to be so notwithstanding he ceased to be the agent. Under these circumstances a verdict was entered in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 280, with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. GIRAUD AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Through a piece of carelessness on the part of your reporter, Mr. Hutchinson's minute on Mr. Forjett's so called explanatory letter to Government on the subject of Dr. Giraud's lecture on the sanatory state of Bombay was attributed to me. That there may be no further mistake about the matter, I beg to send you copy of what I did write on the subject: "I was not present at Dr. Giraud's lecture, but as far as I recollect of it he only explained scientifically what other men declaim against in coarser language. Having remained silent so long without offering any explanation, it would have been as well to have remained silent altogether, therefore I shall not offer any opinion."—Yours truly,

Municipal Office, 20th April. A. H. CURTIS.

THE HOURS OF LABOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Has it not occurred to the heads of offices that the hours of attendance of the clerks are unnecessarily long, and that much of the time spent in office is frittered away, so that in the course of a few years a hard working energetic man becomes indolent and gets through his work in anything but a business-like manner?

For six hours, a man will work zealously and will not injure his health, nor destroy his employer's stationery; beyond that time, if his attendance is exacted, he will fret, and loiter, and devote much of his intellect in devising the means to seem employed during the extra time he is required to remain in office.

From experience I can state, that as a clerk I have made work for eight hours a day. The paper I used was not procured at my expense. When I became the head of an office all hands worked six hours daily and worked with spirit, so that we were never behind hand with our work.

Reduce the working hours of all establishments in arrears, and I will dare assert that the arrears will be brought up in a remarkably short space.

SHRAPNEL.

THE "BOMBAY PUNCH."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There is a silly paper called the *Bombay Punch*, published both in English and Marathi by a few Prabhu lads in Bombay; but although it bears the name of an English journal of great celebrity, it is not in the least like its namesake, either in its literary merits, or its moral tone. It is full of indecent jokes which, I cannot say, are entitled to our contempt more for their poverty of wit or gross vulgarity. In the last number of it, there is a list of the Bombay courtezans published, giving full particulars about their colour, stature, age, places of abode, number of men visiting them, &c. to serve, I dare say, as a directory to our young men!!

That a paper of such wicked and dangerous character should be regularly published, and, I fear, widely circulated, and yet no notice of it be taken, either by our Government authorities, or the Native Press, is astonishing. The *Indu-Prakash* and the *Native Opinion*, which, in every issue of theirs, clamour against Government and Englishmen, ought surely to see the beams that are in their own eyes, the wretched performances of their own half-educated brethren. I think it is high time that Government should appoint a Censor to watch the Native Press, otherwise the barbarians that conduct some newspapers will pull down the whole fabric of Native society upon their own heads, or give rise to some such mischief as would bring back the fearful times of 1857 upon us.

Printing-presses, newspapers, literature, science and money, the gods of this generation, are, no doubt, powerful agencies; they, lever like, can elevate a degraded people; but, then, surely they will not perform marvels in the hands of barbarians and idiots.

Hoping that the Prabhu *Punch* and his gang will be rewarded as they deserve, ANTI-HUMBUG.

EDITORS vs. DETECTIVES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Truth" has brought forward once more the nine days' wonder of 1861 about Mr. Forjett's letter, which, upon second thoughts, he determined *not* to send to Government, and which to the surprise of the "downiest" of detectives appeared in the *Deccan Herald* a few days after! Where was the security of receiving authentic information of external plottings when the sanctity of the official desk had been invaded? Official documents have frequently been lost and letters have been copied with marvellous celerity, but I do not remember ever hearing of a case where a chief officer of police leaves the room for a minute, and although no one is seen to enter it during his absence, yet a wonderfully accurate copy of an important letter (and that not a short one) has been taken in the mean time. It was a more impudent thing than the well known case of a detective having his pockets rifled whilst taking a culprit to Scotland Yard.

But who can clear up the mystery? and then comes the query, will he do it? An unsophisticated young friend just out from home immediately suggests that "some awful Government swell should ask the 'fler' "that edits the paper how he got letter"; but the *Deccan Herald* is now in other hands than it was in 1861, and, though the gentleman who edited the *Herald* at that time is, I believe, at present in the Educational Department in Bombay, yet I do not quite agree with my friend that "the pump" would work well in that quarter; and, though he then suggests in a Napoleonic manner that Government should try to enforce his receipt for obtaining copies of important and secret documents from that gentleman, yet I do not imagine that any application of the official screw would extract anything more from Mr.—— than a joke at the expense of the parties who were sold. Great was the enjoyment of some persons at Poona and Bombay at the mystification of the Great Forjett who saved all our lives in 1857 by his *detective* skill, but failed to find the mysterious employé who could copy his most jealously guarded documents. What sly laughs you Editors must have sometimes. At all events I should like to find out this riddle, and, though I am not a woman, I trust some one will help to satisfy my

Bombay, 20th March. CURIOSITY.

"TIMES OF INDIA" CONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I extract the following from this day's *Times of India*:—

It has been rumoured for the last month that the Directors of the P. and O. Company had determined to reduce their fares upon the Bombay line. We are now told that this reduction is to take place from the 9th of June next, when the amount of passage money from Bombay to Southampton will be reduced from £100 to £85. At the Shareholders' meeting in June 1863, the Chairman of the Company affected to treat very lightly the exposure of the Company's accounts by the *Times of India*, declaring it absurd throughout. But it is now perfectly well known that, in the main, our conclusions were just; and we are entitled to congratulate the community, we think, upon the first-fruits of our agitation, in this promised reduction of the fares. With characteristic meanness, however, the reduction is deferred till the monsoon months, when the bulk of the passengers for 1864 will have left India. Gratifying as the reduction is, it is still but an instalment of what the Company owes this community. The fare between Bombay and Marseilles ought not to exceed £55 to £60, as we have repeatedly shown;—and we shall not let the agitation drop, until we have forced the rates of the Company down to their just level.

Now, it is very well known that but for Mr. Knight's rabid and senseless attacks on the P. & O. Company the fares would have been reduced long ago. It speaks well for his morality, too, which he never, by the way, loses an opportunity of parading, that he should have commissioned a Mr. Smith (I believe that is the name of the gentleman) to obtain passages for him, his wife, and family to England at reduced rates under, to say the least of it, very questionable tactics. Who but a man of Mr. Robert Knight's stamp would have descended to this? Writing down the Company, and

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vilifying it by every means in his power, and at the same time ordering a man in his own employ to write a letter asking for concessions that he dare not ask himself Sharp practice, truly; but not what the world expects from a man who professes to be so "truly moral." Dodgery, dodgery, dodgery, and not a doubt of it. My carriage spring is broken, and the Garrison Engineer shall suffer. I want to go to England and I will do my best to outwit the Company who carries me. Down on the knees of your heart, and shout morality, morality, morality. And now the P. & O. Company have subscribed so handsomely to the Knight Testimonial the Chevalier has the audacity, the heartlessness, and the ingratitude to tell the public that it is through him the concession of £15 has been made, and that he will not rest until they do what he says is right and proper. CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

20th April.

CONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday last I read as follows :—

"The Finance Minister warns Sir Bartle Frere that, in his zeal to become the Augustus of Bombay, he is trying to crowd the work of many years into one; and that, having first put himself and his public establishments in a difficulty by creating an exaggerated demand for labour, which temporarily at least must be unproductive, and thus helped to create the famine which is the result of high prices in Bombay, he is unreasonable in demanding the help of the Supreme Government to get him out of his difficulty. Sir Bartle wishes to bleed the Government at both ends—to get first more than his fair share of the public money for works which he hopes will make him famous, and then to tax all India, through the Supreme Government, in order to compensate the people of the Bombay Presidency for the artificial rise which his own policy has produced in the prices of labour, food, and clothing. Obviously, Sir Charles Trevelyan has reason and justice on his side in this controversy."

Again : in your issue of to-day, I read :—

"It is quite true that the rage for Public Works in Bombay is far too violent at present, and that, if Sir Bartle Frere were allowed to do all he wishes to accomplish, he would raise the price of labour and of all the necessaries of life in this Presidency to fabulous prices, and so make his name cursed instead of blessed by the people of Bombay."

Not three months ago, you were attacking the local Government, in the most studiously offensive manner, for allowing Back Bay to be reclaimed by private enterprise. The Government, you then told us, ought to have undertaken the work itself. You now assure us, that "reason and justice" condemn" "the zeal" of Sir Bartle Frere to improve the place in any way.

I ask you, yourself—is not such journalism a reflection upon the intelligence of the community ?

Bombay, 20th April. M. N.

⁂ This letter is one of those "offensive and worthless" productions which "The Lash," *alias* Mr. Robert Knight, occupies the leisure time, which the patronage of the local Government, and the gratitude of wealthy natives and of the European promotors of the Back Bay Job have left him, in composing and sending to us in a feigned handwriting. We publish it, in order to note that what we objected to in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was the partiality and the secresy with which the whole business was managed. We did not discuss the question of the utility of any such reclamation; and "M. N." ought to see that, whether the work is undertaken by Government itself, or by a private Company at the instance of Government, the effect on the labour market will be the same. As to the "intelligence of the community," that is, we suppose, quite able to take care of itself.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The coast from the Boree Bunder to the Custom House Bunder being planted with a succession of new bunders, how are we to get at these landing places ?

The fortifications under construction on the Oyster Rock and Cross Island will, when completed, permit of Fort George and "the Castle" being demolished, the stone and debris from these ancient forts will realize a good price if sold on the spot for bunder work. By pulling down the present fortifications a fine view of the harbour will be opened to a portion of the Elphinstone Circle and a free current of air will circulate through our crowded streets.

"The Castle" demolished! Why, where are all those huge guns to go to ? I am not of Mr. Bright's opinion, or I should say "pitch them to the Sluice." No, no, I say "send them up country to frighten the niggers." Natives have a dread of guns, and the more that are scattered about the interior the greater reverence will be paid to our administration. Sir Bartle Frere appreciated this policy when he assembled a force of ten thousand men on the borders of Khyrpoor.

The only useful purpose to which Fort George is now applied is as a General Hospital, for which, however, it is ill-adapted, the building being rather below the ramparts, and, consequently, not freely ventilated; a more eligible spot for an institution of this description is the one suggested by the *Poona Observer* a few days ago, the Grant Buildings. Here the edifice is isolated and well aired. The barracks in Fort George are inhabited by Government pensioners for whom provision can be made elsewhere.

The fire engines are also kept there : but a more central situation could be found for them, I should say, somewhere near the Cathedral.

The Mint, if there is any truth in the report that the building is to be enlarged, had better also be disposed of. I believe that Government could not do better than concentrate all the manufactories in a position where the climate will permit of a strong European force being maintained for the security of public property. A Birmingham in the Mofussil! But why in the name of Fortune does each Presidency require a separate Mint of its own ? Or a Grand Arsenal of its own ? Or a Gun Carriage Manufactory of its own ? In short, there are scores of establishments that might be centralized without injury to the public service, unless it is true that a difficulty would present itself in the way of providing for the large number of Dowbs in the army. If this is so, the matter is serious and requires deliberation. But give me time, and I will give all your Dowbs work, provided you recruit no more till the present generation of Dowbs is extinguished. Your scattered offices and stores may be yet gathered up into a smaller, and, consequently, far more convenient compass. Only lend a helping and willing hand, and, before many years, you shall have a fine open and shaded road from your banking houses along the beach to Malabar Hill. SALUS POPULI.

BENGAL.

WE are informed that his Excellency the Governor-General has offered the Government House out-offices, and the gift of the ground facing the Great Eastern Hotel on the east side, and Government House on the south side, to the Dalhousie Institute. The Viceroy's time will be wholly occupied by other pressing business and previous engagements until he leaves Calcutta for the Upper Provinces; but his Excellency has said that he will be happy to meet the wishes of the committee of the Institute after his return to Calcutta, to lay the foundation-stone; the consent of all parties in the neighbourhood having been obtained.—*Englishman, April* 12.

WE have been informed that, in the hill tracts of Orissa near Pailakemedy, a Hindoo lately sold his daughter, named Gya, to the hill people as a Meriah sacrifice. The unfortunate girl was taken to a temple and confined there; in the night she contrived to escape and hastened over the fields. She was caught again, but her loud cries were heard by the police who hastened to her assistance. The hill people say that they purchased her for fifty-three rupees, and her father now denies the whole transaction. We fear this proves that these hill people continue to carry on their terrible system in spite of all the benevolent exertions of the British Government. We have no doubt that this case will cause further searching enquiries.—*Id.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 6th April 1864.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C.B.
The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.
The Hon'ble C. H. Brown.
The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.
The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

MARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson, in moving that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion be taken into consideration said, "I consider it due to the Christian community of this country to submit some observations explanatory of the grounds on which this measure is deemed expedient. The doubts and difficulties which have arisen have had their origin in the extraordinary complexity of the question of what by the Common Law of England does or does not constitute a valid marriage, and the fact that the Statute which insisted on a more decent, though not more simple system has not been extended to India, and if it had been, would only have added to the confusion which surrounds the subject. The Statute to which I allude is the 26th Geo. 11. Cap. 33. It was passed in 1753, and took its effect from March 1754. It is commonly called Lord Hardwicke's Act. Its direct object was to provide that all marriages not solemnized in a Church after due solemnization of banns in that Church, or under a license from competent authority, should be null and void. Incidentally, but not I think with direct intention, it rendered necessary the presence of a person in Holy Orders at the ceremony. When I say incidentally, I merely mean to suggest that I believe the framers of the Act commenced their work under the conviction that such presence of a person in Holy Orders was essential to the validity of a marriage, and that they did not believe it necessary to assert the principle in so many words. The measure has never been extended to India, and when the question arose of whether the presence of a person in Holy Orders was essential to the validity of a marriage, the course of the inquiry would be to ascertain what was the Common Law of England on the subject. But the question is one which has elicited a more laborious, learned, and subtle discussion than on any other occasion was ever submitted to the highest judicial tribunal in England; it called forth the most complete contrariety of opinion and it really can hardly be said to have been decided. The celebrated decision of Lord Stowell, (then Sir William Scott) in *Dalrymple vs. Dalrymple*, which was mainly directed to the determination of a question of Scotch Law, laid down, not extra-judicially, as has been asserted, but as an argument subsidiary to his immediate conclusion, that by the Common Law of England a contract of marriage "*per verba de præsenti*" constituted a valid marriage. When such a jurist as Lord Stowell had pronounced his opinion, it might have been imagined that the point was ruled for ever. But in 1826, there came forth a challenger who strongly impugned the position assumed in Lord Stowell's great decision. Mr. Jacob, in an edition of "*Roper on the Law of Husband and Wife*," argued with great learning and consummate ability, that the presence of a person in Holy Orders was by the Common Law of England necessary to the validity of a marriage. It has generally been allowed that it was this opinion of Mr. Jacob which induced in 1842 the objection that the marriage, involved in the great case of the *Queen v. Millis*, was void. I think that in some of the discussions which that case produced at the time and afterwards, there may be traced something like a feeling of irritation that a young Barrister should have reopened a question, which ought to have been regarded as disposed of for ever by the authority of Lord Stowell. But Mr. Jacob was no common man and had his life been spared, there might very possibly have been few names more illustrious in the annals of the Law. Dying comparatively young, he is chiefly known as having twice compelled the omniscient Whewell to take the second place in mathematical contests, and as having carried the whole bench of England with him in assailing a position which the genius of Lord Stowell was thought to have rendered impregnable. His opinion then leads us to the case of *The Queen* v. *Millis*. This was a case in which George Millis had in 1829 contracted a marriage in Ireland, with Hester Graham, in a Presbyterian Chapel, before a Presbyterian Minister, and had afterwards in 1836 married another person in England. He was prosecuted for bigamy, and the question was raised whether the first marriage not having been solemnized in the presence of a Clergyman in Holy Orders, that is, who received episcopal ordination, was valid. The case was removed by a writ of *certiori* to and was argued before the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin. The Court was divided; Mr. Justice Perrin and Mr. Justice Crampton thought, that as a marriage contracted "*per verba de præsenti*," it was valid. Mr. Justice Burton, and Chief Justice Penneefather held, that as no person in Holy Orders was present, it was not a valid marriage. I should mention that I have not had an opportunity of reading the case before the Irish Court, but that Mr. Justice Crampton appears to have thought that the fact of a regular ceremony having been performed by a Presbyterian Clergyman, rendered the marriage valid. His opinion would appear then to have been something like that eventually held by Lord Campbell. The junior Judge, Mr. Justice Perrin, "*pro forma*," withdrew his opinion, and the case came before the House of Lords. After an elaborate argument at the Bar, the opinions of the Judges were invited. Lord Chief Justice Tindal then delivered that unanimous opinion of the Bench, that the Irish marriage was not valid, not having been solemnized in the presence of a person in Holy Orders This conclusion Sir Nicolas Tindal stated, had not been reached without considerable discussion and great fluctuation of opinion, and he particularly impressed upon the Lords that, although the Judges agreed to the conclusion, he was not authorized to bind them down to the arguments and presumptions on which that conclusion, as exhibited in his reply, was founded. The Law Lords then delivered their opinions. Lords Brougham, Campbell, and Denman considered the Irish marriage to be valid Lords Abinger and Cottenham, and Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, held that it was not valid. In this equality of opinion, the direct question being whether Millis had committed bigamy, the rule *semper presumitur pronegante* was applied and judgment given for the defendant in error. We thus see that the Judgment in *The Queen* v. *Millis* did not conclusively establish the principle that the presence of a person in Holy Orders was necessary to the validity of marriage. It did not, I should rather say, place the conclusion above legal question : it only disposed of the immediate case before the House by a technical rule. The Court of Exchequer has, however, subsequently considered itself bound by the decision of the Lords and in *Catherwood* v. *Caston*, pronounced a marriage solemnized by a Presbyterian Minister in the English Consul's House at Beyrout, in Syria, to be void. But, on the other hand, a great authority in all questions connected with matrimony, Dr. Lushington, in the case of *Catterall* v. *Catterall*, refused to be bound by the decision in *The Queen* v. *Millis*. That was an Australian one. The parties had been married under an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales by a Presbyterian Minister. The Act was an exact copy of the Statute 85 Geo. III. cap. 84, under which marriages are solemnized in India by Presbyterian Clergymen, and provided that a declaration be made that one of the parties was a member of the Established Church of Scotland. In this particular case, the parties did not sign this declaration; but Dr. Lushington held that the Act did not state that if the prescribed forms were neglected, the marriage should be void. I mention this point particularly as it will be of use with reference to another question to which I shall advert hereafter in connection with this Bill. That Dr. Lushington's view was perfectly correct will be seen by any one who will compare the Statute 7 and 8 Will. III cap 25, with Lord Hardwicke's Act. The one punished the Priest and the parties, the other went further and provided that the marriage should be null and void. Dr. Lushington then allowed the question to be raised and argued, that the contract was sufficiently a marriage to enable a Court to pronounce sentence of separation by reason of adultery. The Common Law of England had been carried to New South Wales by the Statute 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83. Dr. Lushington refused to be bound by the decision in the case of the *Queen* v. *Millis*, because the Law Lords had been divided in opinion, and it was only in consequence of the form in which the case came before the House, that judgment took the shape in which it appeared. He gave judgment for a separation. The Council will thus see that since the decision in the *Queen* v. *Millis*, the Court of Exchequer had in a Syrian case held one view, and that at Doctors Commons, in an Australian case, a precisely opposite view had been taken by Dr. Lushington. I would next draw the attention of the Council to an India, case, *Maclean* v. *Cristall* tried before Chief Justice Sir E Perry at Bombay. The parties had been married at Surat by a Missionary named Fyive, a gentleman of very high character, but who had not received episcopal ordination. In this case also the question was raised whether the marriage was valid, and the decision in the *Queen* v. *Millis* was relied on. Sir Erskine Perry in his judgment, took, evidently against his own convictions, the view of the Law imposed on him, as he considered, by the decision of the House of Lords; but he held that the whole of the Common Law had not been extended to India, but only so much of it as was suitable to the condition of the country. He thus met the objection *ad absurdum*, suggested by Lord Campbell, as to whether the Mutiness of the Bounty, living on Pitcairn's island, were to be regarded as living in concubinage until visited by a Clergyman who had received episcopal ordination. Sir E. Perry's decision then was in favor of the validity of the marriage. It would be presumptuous in me to dilate on the ability displayed in this judgment, especially as I am inclined to take a different view from that which Sir Erskine Perry evidently held on the Common Law question; but I may, as one born and resident in India, be allowed to advert for a moment to the self-reliance and breadth of view with which he enunciated the principle, that the whole of the Common Law had not been applied to India. Major Maclean subsequently obtained his divorce in the House of Lords, but the point involved in the *Queen* v *Millis* was not, I believe, raised, and the question is not regarded as having been finally resolved. I cannot then but fear, that some other Judge in India may take a narrower view of the applicability of the Common Law than that exhibited in Sir Erskine Perry's judgment; and, on the other hand, it is the duty of this Council to take care that with respect to so important a relation as marriage, no undue laxity be introduced. It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons originally prefixed in the Bill, that in 1854 a person who had received no kind of ordination had pretended to join several couples in matrimony, and the late Mr. Ritchie expressed an opinion that the marriages thus performed were legal, of this view of Mr. Ritchie, a name which can never be mentioned without respect, be correct, it is clear that we have to deal with a very serious evil. I do not myself concur in the view; but the mere fact that such a man as Mr. Ritchie entertained it, must be sufficient to induce the Council to adopt due precautions that such irregular marriages be declared by enactment to be void in future.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson then submitted at length to the Council his opinion as to whether, by the English Common Law, the presence of a person in Holy Orders was necessary to the validity of a marriage. After referring to various authorities he stated that he considered such presence of a Clergyman to be essential, and that it was principally because he did think so, that he urged on the Council the adoption of the measure now proposed. He then proceeded.)

I would now submit, Sir, to your Excellency and the Council, that we have two difficulties to encounter—*First.*—That it may at some time very possibly be held that a marriage "*per verba de præsenti*" is not valid by the English Common Law, and that some Judge with less breadth of view than Sir E. Perry may declare that part of the Common Law applicable to India. *Secondly.*—If the opposite view be correct, then a large portion of the Native Christian community, and perhaps some portion of the European Christian community, may be reduced to a social condition little better than concubinage; no better with respect to the enforcement of certain civil rights, through the instrumentality of impudent impostors pretending to have authority to solemnize marriages. The late Mr. Ritchie proposed to deal with these evils by restricting legal marriages in India. *1st.*—To those solemnized by persons who had received episcopal ordination. *2nd.*—To those solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, one of the parties being a member of that Church. *3rd.*—To those performed by or in the presence of a Marriage Registrar under the Statute 14 and 15 Vic, cap 40, and Act V. of 1852 of the Governor-General of India in Council. All other marriages, he proposed, should be declared to be null and void. The Bill, as prepared by Mr. Ritchie, may be regarded only as a first draft; it had not received the final corrections of his accomplished intellect, and public discussion had in no way been invited upon it. On the Bill coming into the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. Harington, a new Chapter was added, providing a simpler and less expensive form of marriage for Native Converts This part of the Bill will, I think, be regarded as not the least of the many services rendered by that gentleman to this Council and this country. The rest of the Bill Mr. Harington wisely left untouched until public opinion had been expressed upon it. That opinion has now been widely expressed, with great intelligence and great moderation. The Select Committee on a full consideration of the whole subject, has earnestly endeavoured to adapt this Bill to the wants of the country. It has placed the clergy of the Church of Scotland, on an equality with the Church of England, recognizing the argument that India should be regarded as neutral ground between the two Churches. With this view, it proposes that the declaration and certificate that one of the parties is a member of the Scotch Church, required by the Statute 58, Geo. III, cap. 84, shall be no longer required. I am the more induced to recommend this change by the consideration that in Dr. Lushington's opinion, the absence of such declaration and certificate will not nullify the marriage. But the Select Committee has done more than this; it has proposed to enable Ministers of the Free Church of Scotland and of Dissenting Congregations to solemnize marriages under licences from the different Governments. It may possibly be said "Let such as object to Episcopal or Presbyterian ordination be married by Marriage Registrars." But I fully believe that many Dissenters, good men and good citizens, entertain a fond desire for a purely religious ceremony; a ceremony in which the lay element shall be intruded as little as may be convenient, and in which it certainly shall not constitute, the legalizing leaven. But I go further than this and say that if there were no other alternative, many good members of the Church of England, would prefer to be married by some future Alexander Duff in Calcutta, or some future John Wilson in Bombay; by some Philip Doddridge Robert Hall, or John Foster, of Dissent, than by any Marriage Registrar in the world. This is a sentiment which taking care that all things be done decently and in order, we should not disregard. It is a tribute of respect which may wisely and gracefully be paid to blameless lives, the unselfish ambition, and the pure example, of the Missionaries in India. With respect to Native Converts, I would, as briefly as I can, submit two remarks. It is very probable that the various Governments will at first be inclined to issue licenses to persons to grant certificates of marriage between Native Converts only in the Mofussil. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis with characteristic acuteness, remarked in the Select Committee that Native Converts in the Presidency Towns would thus be thrown back on part II of the Bill, which makes the age of twenty-one years the earliest age at which marriage may be solemnized without the consent of parents and guardians, or without intended notice. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis was inclined to think that at Madras, if not in Calcutta, Bombay, and other large Towns, these circumstances would operate as a serious impediment. It was pointed out to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Maine, that the Governments were not debarred from granting licenses under Part V, to persons in Presidency Towns, and that if, on experience, such a measure seemed necessary, the Local Governments should be moved on the subject. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis, expressed himself satisfied with this explanation but he particularly begged me at the time and afterwards, as he should be absent from this debate, to mention his doubt to the Council, which I have accordingly done. The other point to which I would allude is one which has been pressed upon the attention of the Select Committee from all sides. It relates to the condition that neither of the Native Converts intending to be married shall have a wife or husband still living. The communications placed before the Select Committee point urgently to a Native Christian Divorce Act—that is, that a Native Convert shall be competent to obtain a divorce, when his unconverted wife, after interrogation before civil authority, obstinately refuses to live with him. On this it should be remarked, that Europeans in this country have not as yet obtained a proper Divorce Act, and secondly and principally, that in a matter into which so many various and important considerations enter, regarding which there is so much contrariety of opinion, and in which native feeling may be deeply involved, the Government on which the great responsibility rests, should in no way be compromised, and that no invidious duty of opposition should be precipitately imposed upon it. The question of divorce is allied to the one under discussion, but it is still perfectly distinct from it, and it is one which every consideration of prudence and policy would leave to the unbiassed deliberation of the Government. With respect to Roman Catholics it may be objected, that Priests are debarred by this Bill from marrying persons "*in articulo mortis*," and that in some instances the last sacraments of religion cannot be administered unless such marriage be first solemnized. To this I would reply, earnestly trusting, I shall give no offence to the feelings of any fellow Christian, that if a Priest solemnizes in good faith a marriage between parties, one of whom is on his death bed, for the sole purpose of administering the sacraments he will run little or no risk from the provisions of this Bill. His conduct will probably never come beneath the cognizance of the Magistrate, and if he does, the punishment will probably be merely nominal. But one of the objects of this Bill is to prevent such marriages from carrying any Civil rights with them. A wise Legislature should oppose itself to all such marriages, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, so far as the rights of others are concerned. They may be performed for the good of a man's soul, but must not be allowed to affect the transmission of his estate. I do not know that I have further remarks to submit, but I must note the public expression of my great obligation to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta for some excellent suggestions with which he has favored me, and which have been adopted by the Select Committee. The Bill is, I honestly believe, a liberal Bill, and a safe Bill; it is therefore I trust a wise Bill. It will inspire security where none before existed : while introducing freedom, it will secure decency. It will, I hope, be acceptable to the entire Christian community, and I now respectfully commend it to the consideration of your Excellency and of the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said, that his Hon'ble friend had given the history of this difficult question with much learning, clearness, and ability, and, so far as his Mr. Maine's recollections served him, with much accuracy. On the whole he agreed in the opinion of his Hon'ble friend that, under the English Common law, the presence of a person of Holy Orders was essential to the validity of a marriage. Mr. Anderson had fully analyzed the course of decision on the point, and he (Mr. Maine) would only add one *a priori* consideration. Among the influences which had the greatest effect on the Common law, but which the course of English history had tended most to keep out of sight, had been the influence of the Canon law, and it would always require strong evidence to convince him that any doctrine of the Canon law on any fundamental point had not been transferred to the Common law. The case of the *Queen* v. *Millis* had, no doubt, never been considered altogether satisfactory; but that was chiefly owing to the peculiar position of the defendant and the special circumstances of the decision. Had the case, however, been decided the other way, it must have immediately been followed by legislation very much like that embodied in the present Bill, *i. e*, the laxer doctrine must have been negatived and a liberal system of solemnizing marriages established. The state of the Scottish law was only possible where population was comparatively thin and where a strict ecclesiastical discipline existed; and, much as ecclesiastical discipline had been broken into of late years in Scotland, it was still in practice about the strictest in the world. In England a similar condition of the law would have been intolerable. He approved of the shape in which his Hon'ble friend had presented the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grey moved that in Section VII., instead of the word "provided also that no Clergyman of the Church of England shall solemnize a marriage on a private dwelling or in any place, except a Church, Chapel or other building generally used for public worship," the following words substituted :—

"Provided also that any place or station where there is a Church or Chapel or other building usually set apart for public worship on Sundays, no Clergyman of the Church of England shall solemnize a marriage in a private dwelling or in any place, except in such Church or Chapel or other building usually set apart for public worship."

He (Mr. Grey) said that he entirely sympathised in the feeling which he supposed to have led to this provision of the Bill, in reference to the permission to solemnize marriages in private dwellings; but in his opinion the Clause as it stood was not well adapted to the state of things in many parts of the country. Europeans living 20 or 30 miles, or further, from a Station which contained the nearest place of worship, would be unable to secure the presence of a Clergyman to solemnize their marriage, unless they obtained a special license on payment of such fee as the Bishop of the Diocese might fix. If his amendment were not accepted, he should move that an additional proviso be added to the Section, to the effect that the fee should not exceed the sum of fifty Rupees.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said he thought the words "or other building generally used for public worship," would meet the case of parts of the country, such as had been referred to by Mr. Grey, better than the words proposed to be substituted for them, and he would suggest that the words which he had quoted be retained. There were still many places, in which, owing to there being no Church or Chapel, public worship was held in a private dwelling, or in a public Office, either the Court House or the Magistrate's Cutcherry; but these buildings, though they might be held to fall within the meaning of the Section as now worded, could not be said to be set apart for public worship.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor expressed a strong objection to the Clause as it stood, on the ground that it might reduce persons to the alternative of undertaking a long journey, or paying an indefinite amount by way of a fee. This would operate with special harshness upon persons in indifferent circumstances.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson said that the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Grey had regard to the convenience of only a small class of persons. The general principle was a very important one, and, in his opinion, the amendment proposed was calculated unduly to relax a rule which it was desirable to maintain as strictly as possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grey said that there was very little that had been said by the Hon'ble mover of the Bill in which he did not agree, but upon this point he felt that his amendment would not materially affect the principle for which the Hon'ble Member contended; while it would tend to prevent inconvenience and hardship. It had been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Anderson that this Section had been introduced at the wish of the Bishop of the Diocese, who entertained a very well-grounded opinion as to the expediency of discouraging the celebration of marriages in private dwellings. But in his (Mr. Grey's) opinion the prohibition in the Section as it now stood was too general. He had no objection to adopt the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Harington as to the substitution of the words "generally used" for "usually set apart."

The Motion to insert the words of the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Grey, altered as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Harington, was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor moved that the words "or affinity" be omitted in Clause 2 of Section XLII. He said that he was unaware to what extent the question might have received the consideration of the Select Committee, but in his opinion there was no reason why the disability involved in the retention of these words should be imposed upon Native Converts. The prohibited degrees of affinity were, he supposed, those which were found in the Prayer Book. These were adopted at the time of the Reformation by Archbishop Parker and were afterwards made part of the Ecclesiastical Law. Under that Law marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity were not in themselves invaild, but were voidable only upon proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court. It was not until 1835 that Parliament, after enacting that all such marriages previously contracted were valid, and taking away from the Ecclesiastical Courts, the power of dissolving them, declared that all future marriages of the kind were illegal, and absolutely void. It was questionable whether the Legislature should recognize the application of these Rules to Native Converts, especially the prohibition of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, which had recently been the subject of much discussion, and to abolish which a Bill had twice, if not oftener, passed the House of Commons. Whether rightly or wrongly, the feeling of the Natives was, he believed, not opposed to such marriages. There was nothing in Nature or Religion against them, but they were objected to in England on social grounds which did not apply here. In many States of Europe and of North America, such marriages were legal. In legislating specially for Native Converts, it was in his opinion unjust to prohibit marriages of this description, as by far the greater number of such persons—whatever might be the custom of particular castes—would before their conversion have been liable to no such restriction. The effect of this Bill would not, he admitted, be to change the substantive law. Whatever might be the present Law of marriage applicable to Native Converts, it would not be affected by the Bill; but when the Legislature declared that marriages performed according to certain conditions should be valid, and prescribed as one of those conditions that the parties should not be related to each other within the prohibited degrees of affinity, it was difficult to avoid the inference that marriages otherwise performed, if not illegal, were at any rate discouraged by the Legislature, and of less certain validity; and this he thought unjust to the particular class of Christians to which he had referred.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said the objection taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Clause of the Bill to which His Honor's remarks applied, appeared to be based upon an erroneous assumption. The Lieutenant-Governor, said he saw no reason why the disability involved in the words which he had moved should be omitted from the Clause, should be imposed upon Native Converts. But the Clause made no new law. The concluding part of the statement of Objects and Reasons which was published with the Bill, in calling attention to the Clause said.

One of the conditions contained in Section XLII. of Part IV. of the Bill, as essential to the granting of a Certificate of marriage under that part, is, that the parties shall not stand to each other within the prohibited degrees of affinity or consanguinity.

"It is to be observed that this is no new provision as respects Native Christians, though probably it is not always attended to. There seems to be no doubt that the legal impediments of kindred or affinity in respect of marriage, which apply to European Christians, apply equally to Native Christians, and so long as such impediments apply to European Christians, it is considered to be impossible, with any degree of propriety, to exempt Native Christians from them, or to make any distinction in this respect between the two classes."

He had made this statement not upon his own authority, but upon the authority of this present Hon'ble and learned Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta. Sir Barnes Peacock had expressed himself very decidedly upon the point. He declared that the law made no distinction between Native and European Christians. They could not have higher authority. The view taken by Sir Barnes Peacock accorded, he believed, with the opinions of other high legal authorities both in this country and at home. The Marriage Registrar Act contained the same condition as the Clause objected to by the Lieutenant-Governor. This Act applied alike to Native and to European Christians. The Clause formed part of the Bill as published upwards of a year ago, and though it had been objected to in some quarters, he believed the opinion was very generally entertained that so long as the legal prohibition against marriage with a deceased wife's sister (for that was the only point at issue) continued in force in the case of European Christians, it would not be right to change the law as respected Native Christians. When the Bill was before the Select Committee, it was considered whether the Clause should stand part of the Bill, and the conclusion arrived at by the Committee was that it certainly ought to do so. The Committee, looking at the object of the Bill, which was simply to facilitate the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion whether Europeans or others, were of opinion that the Bill ought not to alter the existing law on any important point of principle. He entirely agreed in this view. Whatever opinions Hon'ble Members might entertain upon the question as to whether marriage with a deceased wife's sister should or should not be allowed, he (Mr. Harington) submitted that they could not alter the Clause, and declare that the impediment which existed in the case of European Christians should no longer apply to Native Christians without previous notice, but if notice of such amendment were given, they would not be able to pass the Bill to-day. It would be necessary to defer the passing of the Bill to allow time for considering the amendment, and this he thought would be a very great misfortune. If, after the passing of the Bill any Hon'ble Member should consider that the existing law should be altered in so far as it affected Native Christians, it would be open to him to introduce a Bill to make such change in the law, but he contended that they would not be justified in altering the law without previous notice as was now proposed to be done. He might add that he had been told by persons well informed on the subject that amongst large portions of the Hindoo community, marriage with a deceased wife's sister was regarded as very objectionable, and that they were as strongly opposed to the connection as any European Christians could be. From a conversation which he had lately had with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, he had been led to understand that this was the feeling entertained by many of the Native Converts on the Western Coast, which His Lordship had visited in his recent tour, and he gathered that the Missionaries in that part of the country were quite willing that the Bill should pass with the Clause as it now stood.

His Excellency the President said that the customs of the Natives of India as to marriage were various. Among the Jats, it was an injunction that when a man died, his brother, if a brother survived him, should marry his widow.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor said that it was dangerous to reply on what might be alleged to be the feeling of the Natives of India on such a point. His own enquiries had led him to a precisely opposite conclusion. In fact it was impossible, without a formal investigation, to arrive at a satisfactory result. There were, however, two passages in the papers circulated amongst the Members of the Council to which he would refer them. One was in a petition presented by the protestant Ministers and Missionaries of Calcutta, and the other in a communication from a Missionary employed by the Propagation Society.

"Your Petitioners would point out the important consequences involved in running counter to the universal practice of Native Society in India, in summarily introducing into Indian legislation without further definition, 'prohibited degrees of affinity;' and express their strong objection to the proposed clause in its present form."

On the other hand, marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which the law of England does not recognize, is very common among the Hindoos,

As to the argument that the Bill did not alter the substantive law, he had carefully limited his statement to this, that the Bill only virtually imposed a disability on Native Converts. It might be true that Native Converts were legally subject to this disability at present under the indiscriminate operation of a general law : but practically the prohibition was disregarded as being contrary to feeling and custom, and now that we proposed to legislate specially for Native Converts, it was not fair expressly to impose it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said that, if he could give effect to his own opinion, he would legalize, generally, marriage with a deceased wife's sister; but he thought there were strong objections to legalizing it between Native Christians before it had been legalized among Englishmen. Native Christians had discouragements enough to contend against already, and their principal advantage consisted in their being placed on a footing of absolute equality with the dominant race in everything relating to religion. To place them under a different law of marriage was to destroy that equality and to mark them with what would practically amount to a badge of inferiority. Moreover, he (Mr. Maine) was disinclined to having so large a question opened on such short notice. The Lieutenant Governor and many other persons argued as if nothing was involved in these prohibitions except the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. But there might be some who, while they considered the prohibitions on the score of affinity too stringent, considered the prohibitions on the ground of consanguinity too lax. If the whole subject were to become *res integra*, and they were to revert to natural laws, was it quite certain that marriages between first cousins ought to be permitted ? He was unwilling to open such perplexing questions on a Bill like this, and would rather have the law of marriage the same as applied to all Christians in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson was of opinion that the words should be retained. They in no way extended the law at present in force. As to the principal, before effecting any changes in this country, it would perhaps be better for the Council to wait till they saw the course of the Legislature in England.

The Hon'ble Mr. Roberts said that he was authorized by the Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor to state that as regarded Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees, there was no custom to prohibit marriages with the sister of a deceased wife.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Napier said that the restriction referred to in the Bill was not necessarily connected with the profession of the Christian religion, and he could not see that to omit the words would place Native Christians on a lower or different scale than others.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor said there was a clear distinction of principle between the prohibitory rules founded upon the consanguinity of the parties and those relating to affinity. Marriages within certain degrees of consanguinity involved a violation of the law of nature; marriages within any degree of affinity were opposed only to feeling and custom. So far from his experience having led him to the same conclusion as his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Harington, he believed that amongst the Natives of Bengal, there was nothing to prevent a person marrying any one of his wife's relations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson said that this Bill had been before the Council for more than two years. This important question had been strongly urged upon the notice of the Select Committee, and at this late stage of the Bill, it appeared to him that this amendment ought not to be made.

The Hon'ble Mr. Claud Brown said that the omission of the words of the Section which the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor had proposed to strike out would, as it had been stated on the highest legal authority; have no effect to alter the existing law. He should therefore support the amendment.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor said that rather than pass the Bill with the words he proposed to leave out, he would strike out part V. of the Bill, though on the whole he highly approved of it. He wished to press the amendment.

The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal said that although there was not, to his knowledge, any custom among the Natives of India, to prohibit the contracting of the marriages in question, yet, in this opinion, Converts to Christianity ought to follow the rules prescribed for persons of that religion. He should oppose the amendment.

The Motion having been put, the Council divided—

AYES.	NOES.
His Excellency the President.	The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble Sir R. Napier.	The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.	The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson
The Hon'ble Claud Brown.	The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.
	The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal.

So the Motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson then moved the following amendments, of which notice had been given.

That Section XXI be omitted, and the following words be substituted to stand as Section XXIV.—

"Every marriage solemnized in India, from and after the 1st day of July 1864, by any person who has received episcopal ordination or by any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland or by any Minister licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages shall be solemnized between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening. But the provisions of this Section shall not apply to Clergyman solemnizing a marriage under a special license permitting him to do so at any hour other than between six in the morning and seven in the evening from and under the hand and seal of the Bishop of the Diocese, or from his Commissary. For such special license the Registrar of the Diocese shall be entitled to charge such additional fee as the Bishop of the Diocese may sanction."

Section XXVIII.—That the first nine lines and the first word of line 10 be omitted, and that the following words be substituted :—

"Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland shall be registered by the Clergyman solemnizing the same in a register of marriages to be kept by him for the Station or District in which the marriage shall be solemnized, in the form prescribed in Section XXVI for marriages solemnized by Clergyman of the Church of England, and such Clergyman shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to Government, through the senior Chaplain of such Church, returns similar to those prescribed in the preceding Section for Clergymen of the Church of England, of all marriages solemnized by him."

The Motions were severally put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal moved that the words "and from whom he or she has not been divorced" be added at the end of Clause 3 of Section XLII.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson said that he felt the strongest objections to the introduction of these words. No law of divorce existing, the words would have no meaning, except so far as they might be construed to commit the Government or the Council to an opinion that there would be a law of divorce at some future time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine opposed the amendment.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said that if the amendment proposed was considered open to the construction that it tended to commit the Supreme Government to a future course of action in this manner, he would withdraw it. It was sufficient for him to have drawn the attention of the Council of the pressing necessity for the law of divorce, especially one applicable to Native Converts.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson moved that the words "in the presence of Almighty God" be inserted in line 31 of Section XLII.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business,—

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Anderson then moved that the Bill be passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee and those now adopted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATION OF JHANSIE AND OTHER DISTRICTS (N. W. P.) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to the administration of certain Districts under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business, to admit of the Bill being at once passed through its remaining stages,—

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington then moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said the only change of any importance which the Select Committee had made in the Bill was the addition of a Section by which the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was empowered to extend the Code of Civil Procedure to the tract of country known as Jounsar Bawur, as well as to the tracts of country described in Act XIV. of 1861. The Code of Civil Procedure contained a Section authorizing the Local Governments to extend the Code of Non-Regulation Districts, which was the character of the tracts of country referred to, but as, since the passing of the Code, Rules relating to the administration of Civil Justice had been authoritatively laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor as regarded the tracts of country described in Act XIV. of 1861, is was doubtful whether, with reference to an opinion given by the Advocate General, the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the Code to these tracts had not ceased. All doubt on the point would be removed by the Section which the Select Committee had added to the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned.

C. BOULNOIS,
Offg. Depy. Secy to Govt. of India, Home Dept.
Calcutta, 6th April 1864.—*Hurkaru, April* 11.

SOAP SUPERLATIVE.

(From the Nilgherry Excelsior.)

EDITORS, like literary characters generally, are we believe not in the best of pecuniary circumstances. Few Indian journals pay their conductors well; and those who do pay well do not pay so well as they might do. Under these circumstances, it becomes a subject for serious consideration with all Indian editors, how they may possibly make capital out of a profession whose members are so ill-requited, and as if Providence had at length taken pity on a deserving and meritorious class, the *Times of India* comes to the rescue to point the way. Mr. Knight, the late editor of that journal, has gone home with a purse of a lac of rupees given to him by the natives of Bombay. This testimonial was bestowed because Mr. Knight took the part of the people of this country, not for their sake, but out of principle; and they have rewarded him, not because he took their part, but because he did justice. The way then which the present editor of the *Times of India*, a Reverend we believe, points out for our, we mean Editors, getting out of their difficulties is, to go and do likewise. But in the midst of plenty there is famine; the brightest prospect is clouded by a shadow of doubt. Our contemporary will not premise the editors who will do as Mr. Knight did, the same amount of pecuniary profit. They *may* get it, but they must be Knight in name, chivalry, and patriotism as much as the Simon pure; they must also be possessed of equal abilities. We submit that these reservations are cruel in the extreme, for how is it possible that any other editor in this country can come up to the standard fixed, and from which the present editor of the *Times of India* of course excludes himself. Thus, a cup raised to our lips has been dashed to the ground. The expectations we were beginning to form, have vanished, and we see, with painful reality, that ourselves, and all our brethren, must give up the prospect as hopeless.

Lest any of our contemporaries should think that we have overdrawn this melancholy picture, we give the passage on which the above observations have been founded in its entirety: "We cannot promise them the great *opportunity* or the great talents enjoyed and used *so well* in this great cause by the late editor," is a telling, as well as a significant, passage. We leave its further elucidation to those of our contemporaries who may have more time to bestow on it.

Times of India, April 5.

"The natives of this country are very seldom taken in by words: but Justice they prize like a spring in the desert. Let the men who have long considered the natives as people who do not deserve to be treated with really scrupulous justice, try this method : and though we cannot promise them the great opportunity or the great talents enjoyed and used so well in this cause by the late editor of the *Times of India*, we can safely promise them modification of success and appreciation, which is proportioned to their capacities and their chances."

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 20TH.

Campbell, Assistant Surgeon A. D., D. M. Force, on medical certicate, from Deolee, Rajpootana.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20TH.

Hibbert, Lieutenant W. S., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Surat.

Morgan, Lieutenant J. M., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 19th April.

Lieutenant George G. C. Bigsby, and Lieutenant Mabbott Morgan, of the Royal Engineers, are attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, Poona.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Kahara, 29th March 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter dated the 19th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General, for information and guidance :

"With reference to your office docket No. 1193 of the 22nd November 1862, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that a reference having been made to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India on the subject, it has been decided that there is no objection to the employment of Staff Corps Officers, not in Regimental service, in the duties of enlisting and attesting Recruits in India."

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

17th Lancers.—Major Lewis Edward Knight to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Sir W. Gordon, Bart, who retires.

Captain the Honorable William H. Curzon to be Major by purchase, vice Knight, promoted.

Lieutenant Braithwaite Chamley to be Captain by purchase, vice the Honorable W. Curzon, promoted.

Cornet Edward Corbett to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Chamley, promoted.

76th Foot.—Lieutenant John McD. Allardice to be Captain by purchase, vice Acton, who retires.

Ensign Francis Elliott Lloyd to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Allardice, promoted.

82nd Foot.—Lieutenant William Carden Seton to be Captain by purchase, vice Gore, who retires.

Ensign James Newman Tanner to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Seton, promoted.

Head Quarters, Camp Khoomana, 31st March 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meerut, on the 22nd day of January 1864, Private James Grace, of the 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Hussars, was arraigned on the following charge ;

That he, James Grace, on the 12th day of December 1863, did, at Meerut aforesaid, attempt to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder, by discharging a loaded carbine at John Kelly.

FINDING.

The Court is of opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentences the prisoner to ten years' penal servitude.

W. F. BEATSON, Colonel, President.

Meerut, 22nd January 1864.

"APPROVED AND CONFIRMED."

HUGH ROSE, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.
Camp Juloozaie, 22nd February 1864.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs in the confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the sentence of Penal servitude for ten years passed upon Private James Grace, of the 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, (Hussars) and in the said sentence being carried into execution.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel, Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Fort William, 5th March 1864.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
20	Surcouf (s)	Salmon	Persian Gulf.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat April 19.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat April 19.
	Calabar	Thompson	Calcutta Feb. 9.
	Emmanuel	Nacoda	Cochin March 18.
	Anne	Baker	Calcutta March 10.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat April 19.
	Almonde	Sims	Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
20	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Malabar Coast.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.
	Superb	Bourner	Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. Sargon; Dr. Campbell; and 147 natives.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Maria*, J. Fenton, bound to Moulmein.
Ship *Tomogonops*, J. Poe, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Orso*, C. W. Malam, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Bouz*, Nacoda, bound to Bunder Abbas.
Ship *Nerbudda*, Nacoda, bound to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Juddah.
Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.
Ship *Duc de Magenta*, for Harve via Kurrachee.
Ship *Scindia*, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—April 14, French Barque *Leauren*, Ribarlet, to Coconada; Barque *Empress*, F. J. Markham, to Calingapatam; Brig *Henrietta*, H. Allen, to Rangoon; P. and O. Steamer *Carnatic*, G. A. Giamger, to Galle, Aden and Suez; Screw Steamer *Nada*, G. Mathes, to Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 20th April, 1864.

London.

Rowena—96 cases olibanum, 218 cwt., Mooljee Jeevraz; 53 bales coiryarn, 132½ cwt., Sumsoodin Vullybhoy; 1 case seahorse teeth, 12 cwt. 17 lbs., 4 casks aloes, 4 cwt., 1 case tortoise shell nulk, 36 lbs., 1 case cowdies, 3 cwt., Dawood Hasson.

Liverpool.

Anonyma—1 bale cotton, 3¼ cwt., Canjee Hemraz.

Baron Macauly—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Bosphorus—loose sapan wood, 270 cwt., Robinson & Co.

British Crown—80 bales wool, 240 cwt., Cooverjee Chutoorbhooz; 1 bale cotton, 3¼ cwt., 42 bales wool, 126 cwt., Canjee Bhanjee; 93 bales cotton, 325½ cwt., Bhimjee Kessorjee; 125 bales wool, 375 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Eranee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Nursee & Co.

Bulwark—loose sapan wood, 272½ cwt., Robinson & Co.; 276 bales cotton, 962½ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt. Roopchund Dwarkadass; loose hemp, 210 cwt., Thackersee Hurreedass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Govindjee Megjee & Co.

Concordia—75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Varsee Mooljee.

Duncairn—600 bales cotton, 2,100 cwt., Macknee & Co.

Edmund Graham—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Leckie & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Frenchman.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Veerjee Nursee & Co.

Gladstone.—68 bales cotton, 238 cwt., Muthooradass Soorjee; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Rutonsee Kheemjee.

Glenelva—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Rugoonathdass Budreedass.

Harmonides.—213 bags surseeseed, 319½ cwt., Caderbhoy Mamoojee.

Jason—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Heerjee Ludha; 78 bales cotton, 273 cwt., Ramcrusna Rampurtab.

Lady Clarendon.—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., David Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jairam Visram; 101 bales wool, 303 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., Somchund Mitha.

Marietta.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Cullianjee Pitamber.

Marian Moore.—1000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Vulbhdass Nursee.

May Queen—225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., H. N. Nanabhoy; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., B. N. Framjee & Co.

Militus.—117 bales cotton, 409½ cwt., Sorabjee Hormusjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Montrose—11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., Hormusjee Bomonjee & Co.

Protector.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama & Co.

Simoom.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., A. Bell & Co.

Tim Whiffler—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Ragowjee Chutorbhoz; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, Veerjee Nursee & Co.

Uncas—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz & Co.

War Cloud.—90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Sorabjee Jamasjee.

Wm. Carvill.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Huree Govind; 500 packets rape seed, 250 cwt., F. Chambers.

Wm. Chandler.—53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Nanabhoy Vulubhjee.

Zambia.—34 bales cotton, 199 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 500 packets rapeseed, 250 cwt., F. Chambers; 100 bales cotton., 350 cwt., Sewjee Nansee.

Havre.

Ceres—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Seigfried & Co.

Duc de Magenta—600 bags coffee, 750 cwt., Macindoe, Rogers & Co.; 500 bundles coffee, 250 cwt., Thackersee Hurreedass; loose buffaloe horns, 100 cwt., Noorbhoy Dattoobhoy & Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service*—7 bundles E. teeth, 4¾ cwt., Withuldass Balmunkundass 3 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee & Co.; 10 cases snuff, 50 dozens, Trimbuck Ragoonath; 4 packages Mowda Arrack, 48 gallons, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandhee; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., each, N. J. Ebram & Co.; 15 bottles quicksilver 1125 lbs. Currombhoy Ebram; 25 bottles quicksilver, 1875 lbs, Mahemed Rahim Dossabhoy.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/8d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 6/8d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼ to 99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	205 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	17 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	73 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	128 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	......	102 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	36 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 45,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 485 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	200 p. ct. noml.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
,, Loan 1835-36 ,, Loan 1842-43 ,, Loan 1854-55	95¾
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	112½ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 219
Carolus	,, 229
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 214
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Bar Silver	,, 105.8
Gold Leaf	,, 16.6

PRICES CURRENT (20th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 572 to 585
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 590 to 595
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 590 to 595
New Oomravuttee	,, 520 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 515 to 520
New Veeraval	,, 525 to 528
New Khandeish	,, 510 to 515
New Poratchee	,, 530 to 532
New Accote	,, 540 to 545
New Mangalore	,, 535 to 540
New Hinghungaut	,, 610 to 615

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,490.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black ,, 31 to 32.
and White) ,, 33 to 34.
Niger ,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honerable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool	Do. do.
Manchester	Do. do.
Scotland	The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
Three " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two " "	2s. 0½d.	do.
One " "	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct. per an.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. " 6 " "	5 "	"
Do. " 12 " "	6 "	"

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 1¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 1½d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 1d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¼d.	"

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50			2s. 1¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s. 1d.	"
"	3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	2	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
"	1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	On demand		2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland On Ireland		do. do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			1s. 11½d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months	10 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 6 do.	4 "	"
Do. 12 do.	6 "	"

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms ;—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. L. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.

William Cooper, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Advances.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq. ; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at		2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	2s.	1¼d.	"
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
"	2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
"	1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
"	On demand do.	2s.	0¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
"	1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
"	On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes		2s.	0d.	do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight		at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee,
Do. "	at 3 "	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
Do.	Demand	2s. 0¼d.	"
Do. Scotland	"		
Do. Ireland	"		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		2s. 0d.	"

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 pr ct.	per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3	"
Do. 6 "	4	"
Do. 12 "	5	"

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London ; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited) ; and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 1½d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
	Sight	2s. 0¼d.	"
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2-66 cts.	"
3 Do.	Do.	" 2-61 "	"
	Sight	" 2-55 "	"

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—Registered under Act XIX. of 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ... 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain	4	do.
On do. 6 do.	5	do.
On do. 12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s.	1 d.	"
3 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 "	2s.	0½d.	"
1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Remittance.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent ; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of............. ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE, COFFEE ESTATE, situated 22 miles from Vingorla, of about 200 acres, 90 of which have been planted with Coffee for three years. A spring at the summit of the hill supplies water for the upper part of the plantation, and another spring besides a nulla supplies the lower part. The elevation of the estate at the summit varies from 300 to 400 feet. The estates comprises —69,550 Coffee trees ; 6,000 Nursery : 360 Black Pippin Vines ; 160 Jack trees ; 200 Mangoe trees ; 209 Cocoanut trees ; 252 Kinder trees ; 344 Kurmull trees ; 12 Blackwood trees ; 212 Malwa trees ; 335 Aine trees ; 35,849 Perpendicular trees for Rafters (large) ; 27,670 ditto (small). Apply to

Apollo Street, 5th April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated ; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpet, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. ; Interest on Dollars ; Interest on Pounds sterling ; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee ; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do. ; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars ; Dollars into Rupees at do. ; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar ; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito ; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ⅛ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
" Reading do.
" Tent do.
" Argand do.
Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS " 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. " 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco ; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb. {
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
} At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye.........	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ...	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets...	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.

Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to

Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3½—can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows :—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains.
Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards.
Gold Lockets from 1 Portrait to 12 Portraits.
Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Lockets, guaranteed.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings.
Best Electro-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, engraved, plain and mother o'pearl, in moroco cases.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books.
Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks.
Different sorts of Scents.
Flower Vases.
Albums.
Stereoscopic Slides.
Do. Album for Carte de Visites.
Carte de Visite of Eminent Persons.

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses ; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
Mess and General Commission Agents,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "Emanuel," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, London, and Ryder and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry, HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING.

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject "LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Vichte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.,*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find it useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by "Collard & Collard." This instrument is so constructed that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.

HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS ; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.

Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS. STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS. BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail.

LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy, Gertrude, Morayshire, Daphne, Defiance, Tartar, Carribbean, Duleep Sing, Sir Jamsetjee Family,* and other ships shiortly expected.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that persons insuring with this Company on the Participating Scale during the current year will be entitled to share in the next Bonus, which will apply to all Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, April 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

Incorporated by Royal Charter of His Majesty King George the First, A.D. 1720.

Head Office in London :
No. 7, *Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.*

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under :—

Bombay	Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. Dent & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.—On THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., Mr. JAMES BAPTY will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder,

544 Squares and
64 Planks } Moulmein Teak Timber.

ex *Agenoria*, by order of Jalookchund Hokumchund, and on account and at the risk of Kerbajee Hormusjee, Contractor.

Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.

JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—On MONDAY next the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., will be submitted to Public Auction at Tank Bunder, about 500 tons first class Moulmein Teak Squares, Planks, and Boards ex *Pomona* in lots to suit purchasers.

Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.

JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.

Bombay, 14th April 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 " " Madapollams.
900 " " Jacconets.
300 " " Domestic.
A few Bales Twist.

On account of the Concerned landed ex *Sultana.*—

A very handsome Barouch, Glass enclosure, with Pole, Lamps, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD STEAM SHIP "PHLOX."

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the good Steam Ship *Phlox*, W. Moylan, Commander, with Anchors, Cable, Chain, Sails, Boats, Machinery, and every thing appertaining to her as she shall then lie in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars, condition of sale, and inventory of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT TARDEO.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, opposite the Cowasjee Nanabhoy Spinning and Weaving Manufactory, Tardeo, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of a gentleman proceeded to England, the same comprising Dining, Drawing-room, Pier, Work and Writing Tables, Dining Room, Drawing-room, and Easy Chairs, Hat and Gown Stands, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Bookshelves, Foot Stools, Side Boards, Tea Caddy and Teapoys, Screens, Camp and Baby's Cots, Wardrobes, Fourpost Bedstead, Dressing and Bath Room Furniture, Pictures, two light Argand Lustre, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Dispense and Cookroom Articles, Cut Glass-ware, Decanters, Handsome Dinner Dessert and Breakfast Services, Plated Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Dish Covers, Cruet and Pickle Frames, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M.

Unless previously disposed of privately,

An Elegant light Victoria Sociable by McNaught and Smith.

A Brougham with Lamps, Pole and Shafts.

A Pair of Bay Horses.

A set of plated Double Harness, &c. &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12 CONTRACT G. I. P. R.

In the early part of next month, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12 contract G. I. P. R., comprising Waggon Wheels and Axles, Temporary Rails, Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitters Tools, of every kind, Masons' and Carpenters' ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Platelayers Bars, Drivels, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO

1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.

And if not previously disposed of by private contract,

A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

Fuller particulars will shortly appear, and all applications anent these matters should be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 21st April 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT "DUNBLANE COTTAGE" 43, BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his Residence, Upper Colaba, the valuable household furniture, &c., of John Mackinlay, Esq.—the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner and Tea sets, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c. ; Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Dining and Pier Tables, Sofa and Reclining Couches, Easy and Arm Chairs, Side Board, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Hanging Argand Lamps, English Carpets, Screens, Engravings, one first-rate Rosewood Piano 7 Octave by Chappel, New Bond Street, London, with 2 Brass Lights and Blackwood Sounding Board, (if not previously disposed of) four posts Bedstead, Wardrobe, Carpets, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chest of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. ; an handsome Set of Washing Furniture, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built light Phaeton, with a serviceable Bay Horse and Harness, complete.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF EUROPE FANCY GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Europe Fancy Goods, comprising of small Oil Paintings in Gilt and other Frames, Papier Mache Work Boxes, sets of Tea Trays 3 in a set, Blotting Portfolios, Ivory and Mother O'Pearl handled Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Sporting, Sailor, Pocket, and Spring Knives, Knife Sharpeners, Russia, Mahogany, and Walnutwood Writing Desks with Dressing Cases, Photographic assorted Albums, Marine Glasses, Despatch Bags of various kinds, Mahogany Stereoscopes and Slides, Rosewood Liquor Cases, Jewel Boxes, Fans, and Miscellaneous articles, &c.

Also, 200 oz. of Fresh Quinine, in 1 oz. Glass Bottle.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons" with Sounding Board and Music Stool. Price moderate to effect quick sale.

Few Boxes of best Congou and Green Tea, 10 and 13 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.

5-6 do. small do. do.

Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF IRANNEE COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the depot of Premjee Ramjee at Colaba, by order of Aga Mahomed Razaw Dadustee and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Jethabhoy Megjee—

23 Docras of Irannee Cotton.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists, Millinery, &c., &c.

An excellent Double-barralled Gun, in case, with Apparatus, by Dean Adams and Dean.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Gents and Ladies' Rings, sets of Studs, sets of Sleeve Links, Real Meerschaum Pipes, Gilt Ear-rings, Measuring Rules and Slides, Razor Strops, a case of Cotton Colored Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk Sarries and Silk Cloth in pieces, a few pieces of Colored Muslin, an invoice of White and Colored false Pearls of sizes, Toy Guns and Pistols with Caps, Models of Boats, Brass Trumpets, Stereoscopes, Leather Money Purses, Cigar Cases, Gilt Brooches and Bracelets, Watchguards and Albert Chains, Ladies' Bags and Work Baskets, a few lots of Books.

A few boxes of Champagne in Pints and Quarts, 100 Kegs of dry White Lead.

At 1 P. M.

A handsome Dog Cart, by Barton, Bristol, with a Horse, 4 years old, 14-3 high, and Harness.

7 Good Saddle Horses, all young, 2 or 3 fit for Chargers.

A Mail Phaeton by "Laurie and Marner," of London.

A Newfoundland Dog about 7 months old.

A " Slut " 12 " (in pup.)

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following English-built Carriages, just landed :—

One Handsome English-built, Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by S. Marks, with Lamps, Cushions and Shafts.

One ditto ditto self-driving Phaeton with Moveable Coach box, by "Amery," with Lamps, Cushions and shafts.

One ditto Boat-shape, Open Carriage by "Pullen," with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft and Pole.

One ditto ditto Circular Glass-fronted Brougham, by S. Marks, with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft and Pole.

One ditto ditto Open Carriage by S. Marks, with enclosure Lamps, Cushions, Shaft and Pole.

One ditto ditto Circular Glass-fronted Brougham, with Lamps, Cushions and Shaft.

The above are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the Mazagon Police Office, the Valuable and Modern Household Property, Carriage, Horses, &c., of CHARLES FORJETT, Esquire, Commissioner of Police, (proceeded to Europe).

The same consists of a set of rich Cut Glassware for eighteen persons, Quart and Pint Decanters, Preserve Pots and Pickle Jars, a Gilt Liquor set, Fruit Dishes, neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet Stand, Bread Basket, a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks for eighteen, a Set of Dessert Knives and Forks, Piano, Chamber, Single and Treble Branch Candlesticks, a Silver Hunting Watch, by Hawley, with Scotchwood Shipper-shaped Stand, Furniture such as a set of English Telescope, Dining Table, Blackwood Round Dining Tables for 10 and 18, Sideboard, Celerate, Arm Chairs, Table Cloth Press, Drawing Room, Circular and other Tables, Conversation, Reclining and Sofa Couches, Easy, Predien and Drawing Room Chairs, Whatnat, Tea Poys, Seats, Ottoman, Screens, Four Post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a Double-barrel Rifle and a Double-barrel Pistol, both in one Case, with Apparatus, by Samuel and Charles Smith, Revolvers and Swords, Carpets, Pictures, Double-branch Wallshades, Cutlery, Table Ornaments, Single and three-light Hanging Argand Lamps, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M.

A Lady's very handsome high caste Grey Arab Riding Horse.

A Gentleman's large Bay Arab Riding Horse, 15 hands high.

A young Grey Arab Riding Horse, 14-2 high.

One English-built Double-seated Brougham with Circular Glass Fronts

Plated-mounted Single and Double Harness, Gentlemen and Ladies Saddles, Holsters, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. &c., AT MAZAGON.

On MONDAY next, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Mazagon, the valuable and Modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c. &c., of F. A. Spencer, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), the same consists of a set of Cut Glass Ware, for 12 persons, Cut Quart and Pint Decanters, Water Jug, a richly Cut Claret Jug with handsomely chased Plated Mountings, a handsome Cut Glass Dessert Set, a Blue Flowered and Gilt Dinner Service for 18 persons, a handsome Blue Cut and Gilt ditto for 12 ditto, a Blue Breakfast ditto for 12, a very handsome Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee ditto for 12, a handsome Green and Gold Dessert ditto for 15, Plated Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Egg Stands, a handsome Epergne, with Glass-dish Round Salvers, Table, Piano, and Chamber Candlesticks, a Set of Fiddle Pattern Spoons and Forks for 12, a Mahogany Case of Dessert Knives and Forks for 12, Bread Basket, Ice Pitcher, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table for 12, a Set of Camp ditto, Sideboard, Wine and store Press, Hat Stands, Screens, Diningroom Chairs, Open Carved Drawing-room, Circular, Pier, and Writing Tables, Drawing-room, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Music Stands, Conversation and Cleopatra Couches, elaborately Carved Blackwood Four Post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Camp and Child's Cots, a first-rate fine full toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a Maplewood Cheval Glass, Single and Double Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, a double barrelled Gun in case with apparatus by "Westley Richards," a "Colts" Revolver, a Patent Spring Rocking horse, a Mahogany Slate Bagatelle Table with balls and Cues, Table Ornaments, Cutlery, Wines, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

At 1 P. M.

A Child's Carriage.

A Gentleman's Riding Saddle with furniture and Bridle by "Wilkinson."

A Single poled Hill Tent with Rowtey.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from to-morrow the 22nd instant.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, VALUABLE SADDLE HORSES, &c. AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th, and on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queen'sware, a splendid piano, valuable Saddle Horses, Books, Plants, &c., of John F. Hutchinson, Esq., (proceeding to England.)

Full particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.

At 1 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

Four valuable Saddle Horses.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A complete set of Office Books, Ledger, Journal and as ordered out for a Merchant now no longer requiring them, also one Copying Press with Books.

CARRIAGES.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Cuenca*, Gentlemen's and Ladies Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.

Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.

Letter Copying Books with index.

One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.

The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT MALVERN DOG CARTS," JUST LANDED.

Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and Reversible seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st April 1864.

NOTICE. The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	"	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	"	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	"	20,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

Directors.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)

John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & G. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital : £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

Board of Direction.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq	London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq.	London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64. Invested Capital £670,000, of which one half is held by the Indian Branch.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.

William H. Smoult, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq.
George Brown, Esq.
Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.

Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

Auditors.

Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.

Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.

Treasurers. Bank of Bengal.
Solicitors. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.

Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.

Madras Agents. Messrs. Bainbridge & Co.
Bombay Agents. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

George Taylor Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq.
J. Somerville, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter ; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation :

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199 8 0	220 8 0
30	"	10,000	480	228 0 0	252 0 0
40	"	10,000	590	280 4 0	309 12 0
50	"	10,000	740	351 8 0	388 8 0
60	"	10,000	1030	489 4 0	540 12 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables fo assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advances and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person, assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee ; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500 :—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, April 1860.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Medicinal Excellence.—To purify both solids and fluids composing the human body, to cleanse without weakening, and stimulate without irritating, any torpid organ ; to confirm each regular, and correct each faulty, function, are the merits claimed for Holloway's Pills. And how wonderfully they display these qualities is experienced by multitudes, who voluntarily record the cures this purifying medicine has effected. To the so-called *bilious,* these Pills are especially serviceable, as they promote the secretion of pure bile, and hasten its direct passage to and through the bowels. Holloway's Pills have proved themselves the greatest blessings to thousands labouring under a complication of nervous hypochondriacal symptoms which were slowly and certainly wearing out both body and mind.

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